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Curb on Civilian Goods; Russo-Norwegian Pact; More Fuel Oil on Way

The World's Day—August 1, 1942

Washington: New Curbs Due on Civilian Goods

Raw materials shortages now constitute the most urgent immediate problem of the war, Undersecretary of War Patterson said, predicting that more drastic restrictions of the civilian economy will become necessary. [Financial Page.]

David K. Niles of Boston was named as one of President Roosevelt's administrative assistants. Mr. Niles is now a special adviser to Wendell Lund, head of the War Production Board's labor division. He at one time served as assistant to Harry L. Hopkins in the Work Projects Administration.

A price ceiling of four cents a pound on waste fat sold by housewives to local markets as part of the scrap and salvage campaign was announced by the Office of Price Administration which also authorized an exemption of sliced and peeled apples from maximum price regulations.

Trial of the eight alleged Nazi saboteurs was resumed by the military commission with the defense continuing its final arguments.

New passenger busses not yet sold by manufacturers were frozen by the War Production Board and placed under control of the Office of Defense Transportation for assignment wherever needed.

The 2½-cent increase in the price of gasoline which recently went into effect on the eastern seaboard will be rescinded "very shortly," the Office of Price Administration said. It announced that liquor prices will be raised.

Europe: Norway and Russia Raise Envoy Ranks

Norway's Government in London announced that it had agreed with Soviet Russia to raise their respective representative to the rank of Ambassador.

Travelers to Eire were forbidden by the British Government to carry food to that country to prevent drain of Britain's foods.

French war prisoners to the number of 300, released from German prison camps, have arrived in Paris.

"Four bits lunch" has been instituted for American soldiers and sailors in Edinburgh restaurants.

Irishmen's decision to remain out of the war was announced by Robert Brennan, Eire's Minister to the United States, declaring that 99 per cent of the people of Eire were agreed on the point.

Fine of 5,000,000 francs was imposed on the city of Brussels for demonstrations by the populace against the Flemish SS (Elite) Guards

New England: Fuel Oil Prospects Brighten

Prospects of increased fuel oil deliveries to the East Coast brightened somewhat as a gas price cut impended. [Page 2.]

Joseph B. Ely, Former Massachusetts Governor, withdrew from the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. [Page 2.]

Americas: Cuba Begins Military Registration

Four hundred thousand Cubans between 18 and 25 began registering for four months of compulsory military service which will begin in October. The registration will continue through August.

National: Arbitration Wins in Detroit Tie-Up

A jurisdictional strike of war workers in the Detroit region growing out of efforts by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor to organize grocery clerks was ended with an agreement to arbitrate. [Page 3.]

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, advised Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, that the ban on manufacture of recordings for radio broadcast by members of his union would go into effect notwithstanding Mr. Davis's plea against the move.

Night bathing on Florida beaches was ordered stopped by Brig. Gen. E. A. Evans to assist the patrolling of both the east and west Florida coasts as a precaution against further landings of enemy saboteurs.

The first aircraft carrier to slide down the ways since Dec. 7—the U. S. S. Essex—was sucessfully launched at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at Newport News, Va.

Mexico: Convoy for Gulf Soon Sufficient

Mexico's warplanes, torpedo boats and other fighting craft would within one month be sufficient to convoy the republic's shipping throughout the Gulf of Mexico, according to President Avila Camacho.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Norse Editors Oppose Germans

MONTREAL, Aug. 1 (CP)—Firm opposition from editors had forced the "department of agriculture" in the Norwegian Quisling government to revise its plans in attempts to Nazify Norwegian literature, according to reports received here via London by the Norwegian press attaché.

The editors may now print any book, but they have to run the risk of confiscation afterward. Nazi authorities have also compiled lists of prohibited writers and authors, many of German and Jewish origin, and completely unknown in Norway.

Editor Maj. Arne Damm, head of the publishing firm of N. W. Damm & Sons, was arrested for oppositional actiyities early in June. He is reported to be in a concentration camp in Germany.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Industrial Pay $60 a Week In City of Quincy

Average increases nearly $20 in year and a half; wage boosts extend to many other cities.

Average pay of industrial workers in one of Massachusett's principal cities, Quincy, has jumped to nearly $60 a week, it was reported by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

They are averaging nearly $20 a week more now than a year and a half ago. In June 21,566 workers in Quincy drew on an average $59.27.

Quincy's dominating industry is, of course, the big Fore River Ship Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company, which is building warships.

The new high earnings due to war production which find their peak at Quincy extend to many other cities of the Commonwealth. A total of 117,329 workers averaged more than $40 a week in June.

This is nearly a quarter of the 482,126 employees in manufacturing covered in the last report of the Division of Labor Statistics at the State House.

A year and a half ago, when the rise in earnings generally began, only one city in the Commonwealth could show average pay in industry of over $40 a week. This was Quincy. Then Quincy's workers were receiving on the average $40.36. In June of this year workers in five other cities got into the more-than-$40 average.

In January, 1941

Back in January of 1941, factory workers in six cities earned on an average less than $20 a week. In 24 cities they averaged between $20 and $30 a week.

This year in June, in not a single city of the 37 leading municipalities did manufacturing employees average less than $20. Every city had left that low mark behind. Meanwhile workers in 16 cities had moved up into the class between $30 and $40 a week.

After Quincy, the five highest paying cities in Massachusetts are reported as follows:

Beverly, with the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, second in the State with average weekly earnings of $47.20 for its 4,050 workers.

Springfield, $45.76 for 21,638 workers.

Chicopee, $45.38 for 11,820 workers.

Lynn, $45.07 for 25,389 workers.

Worcester, $43.69 for 32,866 workers.

Metal Trades Highest

Cities where industrial employees are earning the most pay are centers of the metal trades in war work. In contrast, textiles, the State's largest industry, have missed the big money.

Fall River, for instance, stood in June at the bottom of the list of 37 cities with average weekly earnings of $23.23 a week for its 17,816 workers. Similarly in January of 1941 it was at the bottom with an average wage of $17.32.

Lowell's 14,828 industrial employees in June of this year averaged $24.93.

Boston shows up well with an average of $36.04 for 50,413 employees in June this year. Its average 18 months ago was $25.06.

Companies reporting to the Division of Labor Statistics employ three-quarters of all the workers engaged in manufacturing in Massachusetts. The list of 2,036 establisments covers practically all the sizeable concerns.

Average weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing in Massachusetts cities

Municipalities	No. of Establishments	No. Wage Earners Emp. June,'42	Amt. Wkly Pay Roll June,'42	Average Wkly Earnings June,'42	Average Wkly Earnings Jan.,'41
All Municipalities Represented	2,036	482,126	$16,896,761	$35.05	$25.58
Amesbury	11	2,126	60,166	28.30	22.01
Andover	9	3,484	103,101	29.59	24.10
Attleboro	29	5,168	157,618	30.50	22.57
Beverly	14	4,050	191,170	47.20	30.11
Boston	369	50,413	1,766,315	35.04	25.33
Brockton	55	6,718	198,748	29.58	21.50
Cambridge	85	14,237	437,815	30.75	25.44
Chelsea	25	3,749	101,074	26.96	21.76
Chicopee	19	11,820	536,358	45.38	30.53
Everett	36	4,501	153,787	34.17	28.68
Fall River	50	17,816	413,888	23.23	17.32
Fitchburg	44	8,457	269,746	31.90	25.65
Framingham	18	3,377	98,326	29.12	26.02
Gardner	21	3,876	123,970	31.98	24.68
Haverhill	46	5,076	130,005	25.61	19.52
Holyoke	43	9,398	335,995	35.75	23.96
Lawrence	50	27,315	791,031	28.96	21.69
Leominster	24	5,195	126,502	24.35	19.88
Lowell	63	14.828	369,622	24.93	18.78
Lynn	66	25,389	1,144,326	45.07	36.22
Malden	23	3,232	84,037	26.00	21.42
New Bedford	54	23,772	648,784	27.29	20.42
Newton	16	3,941	103,040	26.15	19.97
North Adams	12	4,929	136,723	27.74	23.17
Northampton	8	1,656	51,321	30.99	24.61
Norwood	8	2,307	86,224	37.37	27.84
Peabody	19	4,314	157,219	36.44	25.57
Pittsfield	19	11,194	413,264	36.92	32.94
Quincy	34	21,566	1,278,233	59.27	40.36
Salem	29	5,849	163,354	27.93	19.39
Somerville	34	3,366	118,360	35.16	25.98
Springfield	79	21,638	990,074	45.76	30.53
Taunton	18	3,023	87,152	28.83	21.77
Waltham	28	4,701	154,527	32.87	24.33
Watertown	17	5,085	166,447	32.73	27.31
Whitman	7	1,479	45,094	30.49	22.26
Worcester	123	32,866	1,435,588	43.68	34.28
All other municipalities	431	100,215	3,267,757	32.61	24.07

RAF Blasts Düsseldorf Steel Plants; Supply System Bulwark to Red Army; Go Sign Given Fleet of Cargo Planes

Test of Kaiser plan is indorsed to decide whether war program will not suffer.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Neither the War Department nor the War Production Board will stand in the way of construction of the Kaiser "miracle fleet" of 5,000 flying freighters, provided materials used do not slow down the present aircraft production program.

That assurance has been received by Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, whose plan for a fleet of mammoth cargo planes to be built in shipyards has stirred the Capital's imagination for the last 10 days.

After the 36 hours in Washington, Mr. Kaiser has assurance:

First, from Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson that he will be given opportunity to prove that he can build the huge fleet of planes he says he can.

Second, from Donald M. Nelson, WPB chief, that the War Production Board is much interested in his proposal and for some time has been "keenly aware" of the necessity for more and bigger cargo planes.

Depends on Materials

Mr. Patterson after a conference with Mr. Kaiser said he would recommend that the shipbuilder be asked to build a fleet of Curtiss Commandos, huge Army transports now in production at the Curtiss-Wright factory in Buffalo, N. Y. As evidence that he can build planes, as he says he can, without drawing strategic materials from the present production program.

"Mr. Kaiser says he can make airplanes without disturbing the material requirements of our present production schedule for airplanes," Mr. Patterson said. "I am ready to be shown that he can. Mr. Kaiser will be given the opportunity.

Parleys at Washington

"It must be remembered that the aircraft industry is now locked up in what our aviation men believe is the best-balanced production program for war. I do not believe it would be wise to disrupt that program."

Mr. Kaiser insisted in his conferences with Government officials that the extra supplies of critical metals needed for the cargo planes could be found. He outlined to Mr. Nelson a program for increasing the supply of alloy steel and other

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Commissars' ingenuity invaluable to Soviet forces needing food and matériel.

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., Aug. 1—The remarkable showing the Red Army has made against the highly trained and well equipped Nazi forces is not only due to Russian heroism and fighting skill, but to detailed planning and organization both within the front lines and behind them.

Nowhere is it more evident than in Russia that a fighting force is, in a measure, no stronger than the organization behind it.

Both Soviet quartermasters and the commissars attached to Army units have shown remarkable ingenuity in supplying the needs of the men at the front. This has been especially true of the commissars, in whom imagination and ingenuity are regarded as preeminent qualities.

Red Army intendants have done an excellent job. Many have won highest awards.

While discussing German methods one day with a Russian intendant I told him that, according to an American picture magazine, stools in German barracks had detachable legs with which men could knock mud off their boots. "Why, that's nothing," he said, looking sarcastic. "We make our boots of special leather so the Red Army can use them as bellows and blow up samovars—our boots are usable in all sorts of ways; the main thing is that we have enough to go round."

In these days of air transport, an intendant in the field can generally get supplies within a few hours of his request. Receiving them is not always as simple a matter as signing a book and ordering out a fatigue party. Sometimes parachutes loaded with supplies fall in the most awkward places behind the enemy's lines. Then, as has happened on the Northwest Front, a searching party has to go out circuitously through deep bogs or territory honeycombed with mines. They don't come back until the supplies are found.

Following are some of the miscellaneous supplies which pass through the hands of an intendant in a large Red Army unit: Canisters, bandages, phonetic conversation books for interrogating prisoners in five languages, diving equipment for bringing up German planes which have crashed in rivers and phonograph records of sentimental German songs for interluding evening propaganda attacks through loud speakers.

By a Staff Artist

RAF Strategy of Attack

Black lines show how British air squadrons have radiated in devastating major attacks against key German points on the continent since the raid on Duisburg, July 22.

British lose 31 planes in attack—Nazis take Salsk in drive for oil of Caucasus.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Smashing at the center of Germany's steel industry, the RAF dropped 150 two-ton bombs and hundreds of thousands of incendiaries on Düsseldorf in what was described officially as probably the most concentrated attack the Bomber Command has made. Many fires were reported still burning at 11 a. m. today.

On the Eastern Front, the Nazis slowed-down offensive edged forward to capture Salsk in the Caucasus.

Scale of the air assault on Düsseldorf was apparently large, judging from the British admission of 31 planes lost. At any rate, it was likely that fewer steel converters will burn tonight in the Rheinmetal and Vereinigte Stahlwerke — two of Germany's major steel producers in Düsseldorf.

German claim to the capture of Salsk, important point on the railway running from Stalingrad to Krasnodar, indicated that this apparent soft spot in the Russian line still was being exploited. But the fact that Russian forces were holding their ground in the heavily contested Don River elbow to the north, and still were fighting strongly — though retreating slowly—around Bataisk, just south of Rostov, was apparent proof that, on the whole, the Russians were blunting the Nazi drive.

Evidence of this was to be seen in reports that Germans no longer were making frontal assaults with heavy tanks, but were resorting to flank movements with light tanks.

If the Germans were moving forward with their earlier speed, capture of Salsk might offer the possibility of encirclement of Russian forces on the Don elbow. But at its present retarded pace, bearing in mind that the Nazis have achieved nothing in the nature of a break-through, capture of Salsk offers no new immediate threat to the Russians. It is patent, however, that even these gains must be checked soon if Nazi infiltration of the Caucasus is to be stopped.

In the South Pacific, Japanese forces made new landings in the Solomon Islands, occupying Guadalcanal Island, about 100 miles east of New Britain, an island which offers potential air bases.

Rhineland Hit:

Düsseldorf Main Target for RAF

The Royal Air Force blasted the Rhineland industrial center of Düsseldorf for an hour Friday night and attacked targets in Northern France and the Low Countries in a sustained offensive, from which 31 planes failed to return, the Air Ministry in London announced today.

The raids were carried out in good weather, a communiqué said, and apparently were highly successful.

A "very strong force" of bombers was reported to have participated in the attack upon Düsseldorf—the 47th assault upon that City but the first since Sept. 27, 1941. The raid represented a round trip of more than 600 miles.

Among industrial plants situated at Düsseldorf are the Rheinmetal Iron and Steel Works, which compare in size and importance to the Krupp armament works, and the Vereinigte Stahlwerke (United Steel Works). The latter is one of the four biggest plants of its kind in Germany.

Düsseldorf also is the site of large silk, paper, and patent food factories and warehouses. It is Germany's third largest inland port and an important railway center, with one of the Rhine's largest railway bridges.

Other targets attacked by British bombers and fighters Friday night included airdromes in the Lowlands and railway yards at Caens and elsewhere in Northern France. Six freight trains were reported shot with cannon fire from low-flying raiders.

Berlin military quarters listed 26 British aircraft destroyed in the Düsseldorf raid and claimed that Nazi fighters and antiaircraft batteries accounted for a total of 43 over Western Germany and occupied regions.

The British raiders, including

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Allies Gearing Policy To World-Wide Reform

By Henry Sowerby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A new and significant note has appeared in the recent speeches of allied statesmen. Last week end Sir Stafford Cripps said that British policy must be based on a "ruthless insistence on the common good of humanity." He followed closely the thought of Vice-President Wallace's now famous address of last May on the "people's revolution."

Other recent speakers — including Secretary Hull, Foreign Secretary Eden and Assistant Secretary Sumner Welles—if they have not given the claims of nationalism such short shrift, nor so definitely termed the present struggle a people's revolution, have none the less recognized the revolutionary nature of the program before the country.

The reason for this remarkable union of conservatives and left-wingers in new and undreamed-of lines of practical policy is not far to seek. It is simply that almost all responsible statesmen know today that, whether they like it or not, a revolution, world-wide in scope, is here.

The question is not whether the revolution has come, but whether it is to be recognized.

Is a Double Revolution

Shall an attempt be made, as was made in 1919, to ignore realities and force the nations back to the old order and "normalcy"—perhaps after some lip-service to reform—in which case there will once more be a world order that does not fit the people, which inevitably ends in war?

Or shall the governments acknowledge the great world changes and set about making provision for them?

The overwhelming nature of the revolution, which has compelled the acknowledgement of statesmen of all creeds, is due to the fact that it is a double revolution.

Within the nations, labor has attained equality with the privileged classes in education and in political awareness, and is demanding economic equality.

In the world at large, backward nations like Russia, China and India have attained a considerable degree of literacy and political sense and are demanding political equality. More than 25 years ago Sun Yat-sen was saying to the Chinese: "Co-operate only with governments that accord us equality"—and India as well as China has taken the message to heart.

Definite Policy Is Needed

The full significance is only now becoming clear. Revolutionary discontents and rifts within the nations, as Mr. Wallace pointed out, had opened the way for any demagogue to impose his will upon the world. As the statesmen began to make this discovery, Hitler had already half built up a structure of world-scale efficiency, based upon slavery, barring the way to all true reform.

There is strong opposition to

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Hopeful Trend

The tasks of winning the war are bringing statesmen of both liberal and conservative leanings together in recognition of the revolutionary character of many problems involved in winning the peace. The following article, carrying forward The Christian Science Monitor's continuing contribution to thinking on postwar reconstruction, examines this hopeful trend.

Prices and Your Purse: Buys for Meatless Days

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 1

Want to beat the meat shortage?

The Office of Price Administration says these are good buys: Chicken, fresh fish, cheese, dried beans, peas and lentils.

If you do buy meat, refuse to pay more than the March ceiling price for beef and pork, so no butcher can take advantage of the emergency to raise prices, OPA urges.

Cheese Special

A year ago Secretary of Agriculture Claude K. Wickard was asking Americans not to eat cheese; now it is over-plentiful.

Cheese will be a two-week "victory special" at your corner grocery Aug. 17-29.

That Auto Stamp

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue warns that anyone driving a car after this week without an auto tax stamp will be liable to a $25 fine and a 30-day jail sentence.

Nobody has said yet who the enforcement agents will be. In the East motorists' tax stamp numbers are noted on their gas ration books, but most filling station operators feel they have enough to do without being policemen.

Appliance Advice

The OPA suggests these hints for making your household electrical apparatus last for the duration:

Keep appliances clean; don't let them get wet; keep motors oiled.

Take hold of the plug when detaching a cord from an outlet. Do not attach too many appliances to a plug or outlet.

Make sure an electric iron is cool before storing it. Avoid bending the cord sharply. Remove starch by wiping iron with a damp cloth. Occasionally rub the plate with paraffin or beeswax and polish with a dry, soft cloth.

To clean a waffle iron, scrub the grids with a fine wire brush, then brush with non-salted oil. Heat the iron and soak up excess oil with a piece of bread.

Fewer Cars

OPA officials are convinced that tire and gasoline shortages have already caused thousands of Amer-

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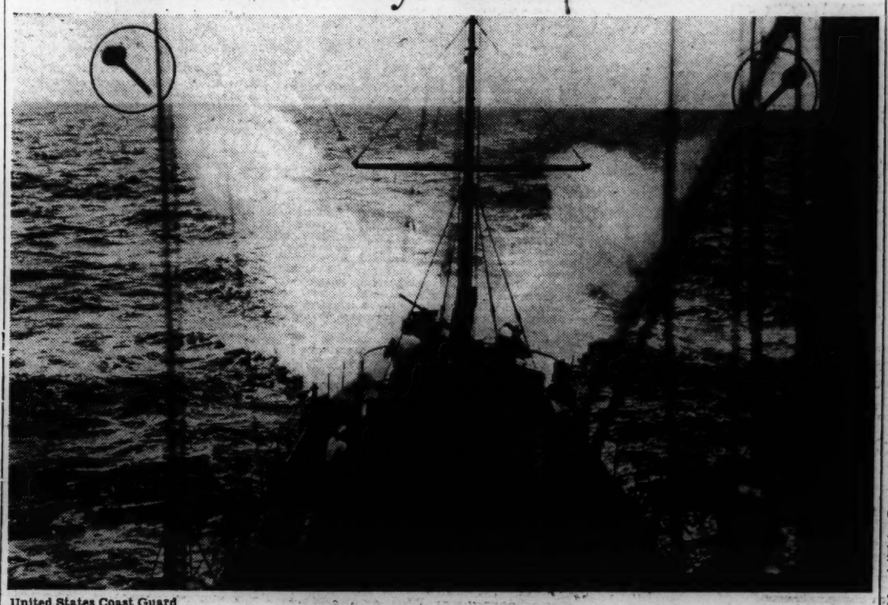
Coast Guard Plays Valiant Role in War



United States Coast Guard

Striking a Blow for Freedom

The United States Coast Guard is playing a valiant part in the United Nations' great battle for victory over the Axis. Patrolling the long United States Coast, rescuing survivors from sinking ships, or escorting ship convoys are all in a day's work for the Coast Guard which is being honored in the observance of Coast Guard Week beginning tomorrow. In this official Coast Guard picture depth charges fly through the air from the Y guns aboard a Coast Guard cutter as it clears the shipping lanes for the merchant ships of the Allied nations.

Casey Seems Bay State Democrats' Probable Candidate in Senate Contest

Navy Wants 1,000 Women For 'Waves'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — The Navy last night started the "Waves" rolling.

The call went out for 1,000 women, preferably whole-hearted bachelor girls, to volunteer as officer candidates in the newly established feminine Navy unit intended to release men for active sea duty. Later calls will be made for 10,000 enlisted personnel.

Capt. Herbert Whitwell Underwood, expert in Navy science and tactics, has been named commanding officer of the women's reserve indoctrination and training school to be opened at Smith College in Northampton, Mass., on Oct. 1.

Miss Mildred McAfee, President of Wellesley College, also in Massachusetts, is expected to be named head of the "Waves" with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. Both she and Captain Underwood are natives of Missouri.

The Navy's frown on motherhood isn't complete, but there are restrictions on student officers who wish to be "Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Service"—in other words, "Waves." After all, reason the admirals, there's a war on.

Married women are not disbarred from volunteering, but unmarried volunteers must agree not to marry or remarry while in training—and that training will last at least one month.

Mothers having children under 18 years of age need not apply for the first two groups of officers to be appointed to get the "Waves" rolling. The first group, a small one, will be named to administrative positions. Another group, probably about 300, will be appointed officers on a probationary status. Applicants in these groups must be citizens and from 21 to 50 years of age, inclusive.

All others who desire to be student officers must enroll in a third group, Class V-9, and must be from 20 to 30 years of age, inclusive, and childless if married. They, too, if unmarried, must agree not to wed until their training courses are completed.

All applicants must pass physical and aptitude tests, and be of good repute in the community. They must have a college degree, or in lieu of a degree must have completed two years' college work plus not less than two years' professional or business experience of a type that would fit them for administrative or technical positions.

Applicants must submit a written request for a preliminary application blank to the Director of Naval Officer Procurement in the city or naval district in which the applicant resides.

Qualifications for enlisted personnel have not yet been released.

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Associated Press; By a Staff Photographer

Wellesley Awaits Its 'Waves'

Miss Mildred H. McAfee (inset), President of Wellesley College, scheduled to head the "Waves" who will be trained at Smith College. The college dormitory gives an idea of the accommodations which await the first members of the group, officially mentioned as "Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Service." Miss McAfee will have the rank of Lieutenant Commander, United States Naval Reserve.

Philergians to Greet New Members

This column, appearing on Tuesday and Saturday, replaces for the summer the daily coverage of news of women's organizations and activities in Greater Boston, given during the past season.

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Philergians, of Braintree, are preparing for their autumn and winter season, opening with a reception to new members Oct. 6, in the Congregational Church. Mrs. Herbert F. French, immediate Past President of the Club and new President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, will be in the receiving line with Mrs. Arthur R. Gates, who is the newly-elected President of the Philergians. There will be music by the Musical Art Trio.

Philergian members, like those of other women's clubs throughout the State—and indeed throughout the nation—are busy with defense duties and war relief work of various kinds. This summer, the 35 members of the Club board, in addition to other war work, are looking about for ways to earn $3 apiece to be turned into the war service fund at the beginning of the fall season. Many have given parties to raise the money and others have devised other plans. One is selling sponge cakes for the excellence of which she has a reputation among her friends.

Have War Service Committee

Mrs. C. Edward Fisher is Chairman of the War Service Committee of the Club, designed to co-ordinate within the Club different branches of war service in which the organization is cooperating. Red Cross and war relief funds raised by the Club are handled by this Committee as will be the sale of War Savings Stamps and Bonds, planned for next season in connection with the regular Club meetings.

The Philergians last year "adopted" two English children and one Chinese child, sending $30 a year for their care in their own countries. There will be children "adopted" by the Club again this year too, says Mrs. Gates.

Prominent in Defense Work

The Club members figure largely on Braintree's honor roll of women taking the lead in war service in the community, Mrs. Andrew S. Merrill, a Past President, is head of the Braintree Red Cross. Mrs. Harry M. Harmon, another Past President, is Chairman of the Women's Division of the Braintree Public Safety Committee. Still another of the Philergian Past Presidents, Mrs. Morrill Allen, is head of the Civilian Defense Canteen Corps, and Mrs. Henry Storm, who is now Second Vice-President of the Club, heads the Red Cross Canteen. Many other members, of course, are serving in these units.

The Club, whose by-laws limit its membership to 400, now has 360 members. Its meetings are usually held at the Cachato Club, but on special occasions are arranged elsewhere. The second meeting of the autumn season is to be a guest night dinner on Wednesday, Oct. 21, and will be in the Braintree Town Hall. A South American program is scheduled for Nov. 3.

Emigres Testify in Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1 (AP)—Two German emigres, one of whom said he had taken part in an official investigation of Adolf Hitler, took the stand yesterday in support of the Government's contention that the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn was a Nazi Party member who had a "direct communication and association with the Gestapo."

Dr. Otto Richard Flatter, of Staten Island, N. Y., told a Federal jury trying the Philadelphia Lutheran pastor on an espionage conspiracy charge that the Rev. Mr. Molzahn wore a Nazi Party emblem in his buttonhole aboard a German liner on a trip to Hamburg five years ago and had given him a card of introduction to a Gestapo official.

The witness, who fought with the German Army in 1917, said he and the Rev. Mr. Molzahn talked about Dr. Flatter's loss of a teaching position in 1933 after the Nazi Party came to power.

"Mr. Molzahn said he was a member of the Nazi party," Dr. Flatter told the jury, "and he stressed his connections and said 'I could help you.'"

Then, he continued, the clergyman gave him a card to one Dr. Berendsmann whom Dr. Flatter identified as "the head of the Gestapo" in the District of Altona where the witness formerly lived.

The second witness was Dr. Robert Kemper, who identified himself as a judge and criminologist who once was "one of the staff members in charge of an investigation of the Nazi Party and of Adolf Hitler."

Dr. Kemper, now a research assistant at the University of Pennsylvania and lecturer at various police training schools, testified that he knew the Dr. Berendsmann referred to by Dr. Flatter as a "Prussian state official" who "in 1937 was one of the leading field officers of the centralized German Police, sometimes referred to as the Gestapo."

He said also that he knew from his knowledge of German law that it was "a serious crime" for a non-party member to wear a Nazi emblem, and that the offense was punishable by fines or confinement in a concentration camp.

The two emigres were followed to the stand by a confessed member of a spy ring, Dr. Otto Willumeit, Chicago Bundsman, but he had hardly more than identified himself before a clash developed between opposing attorneys and still was waxing hot when court adjourned.

Berkshire Concert to Aid U. S. War Bond Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LENOX, Mass—Serge Koussevitzky, Director and Conductor of the Berkshire Music Festival, is dedicating his first Sunday afternoon concert of the season to the United States Treasury's War Bond and Stamp Drive at Tanglewood tomorrow.

Dr. Koussevitzky has invited Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to attend. The concert will begin at 3 o'clock and will be held in the huge shed on the grounds of Tangelwood.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Coast Guard Day celebration at the Charles River Esplanade. Vice-Admiral Russel R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, is the scheduled guest speaker. The program will open at 4:30 p. m. with a concert by the Coast Guard Academy band. At 5 o'clock there will be lifeboat races on the river by crews from various seaboard life-saving stations; concluding the program will be the mass induction of more than 100 Coast Guard volunteers. Other scheduled speakers will be Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice Tobin.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Apcient Art," by Dr. Hanfmann at 3 p. m., and "Modern Art," by Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor, at 4:30 o'clock. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Ex-Governor Ely Decides Not to Run

Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts today appeared virtually certain of the Democratic nomination for United States Senator to oppose the Republican candidate in the November election when Joseph B. Ely withdrew from the Democratic Party contest.

Mr. Ely, former Massachusetts Governor, said in stepping down that a primary contest "under all the circumstances" would "greatly endanger the success of my Party, whoever the winner might be."

A bitter struggle between Mr. Ely and Mr. Casey, the two outstanding candidates for the nomination, had been anticipated by some political observers.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R), the incumbent, and Courtenay Crocker of Boston are in the race for Republican nomination for Senator.

Three Other Candidates

Mr. Ely's withdrawal left three candidates, all veterans of past battles, in the contest in addition to Mr. Casey: John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston; former Boston School Committeeman Joseph Lee, and former Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley. Mr. Coakley is forbidden to hold office in Massachusetts as a result of impeachment and conviction on charges of selling pardons and paroles to criminals.

In all, 88 candidates withdrew from the State primaries prior to the 5 p. m. deadline yesterday, the Secretary of State's office announced. Mr. Ely stepped down just 10 minutes before the deadline.

At the same time, 20 protests against nomination papers were filed with the State Ballot Law Commission, which will meet next Wednesday.

In the contest for Democratic nomination for Congressman from the eleventh Congressional district, seven candidates withdrew, leaving the field to Representative Thomas H. Eliot, J. Ralph Granara, and former Gov. James M. Curley.

Communist Withdraws

James J. Green of Boston withdrew as the Communist Party candidate for United States Senator, while Robert Fielding of Cambridge and Charles P. Potter of Somerville withdrew as candidates of the Prohibition Party for Lieutenant Governor and State Auditor, respectively.

The withdrawal of Leo F. Hurley as a Democratic candidate for State Treasurer left four Bostonians in the running in that contest—John F. Welch, William F. Hurley, Francis X. Hurley, and Thomas E. Barry.

Five-Cent Ceiling Placed Upon Fats Saved in Kitchen

Housewives who have been asked to save kitchen fats learned today that the Office of Price Administration has set a ceiling of four cents a pound on the price they may obtain when they sell such fat to the meat markets.

The ceiling on sales by the markets to industries which use the fats was set at five cents a pound.

Previously, housewives have been able to obtain six cents a pound in many areas.

The maximums were a part of an amendment to the general maximum price regulation which "rolls back" ceiling prices on waste animal fat and oil bearing materials, used in making tallow, soap and greases, to each seller's highest November, 1941, price.

Previously, these raw materials were covered by the general maximum price regulation prescribing highest March prices as the ceiling.

In New Post

© Bachrach

Mrs. Theodore C. Haffenreffer

Who is to represent the Board of Trustees in the administration of Wellesley College, following the expected appointment of Mildred McAfee, President of the college, as a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy heading the WAVES, women's naval auxiliary group. Miss Ella Keats Whiting, Dean of Instruction, and Miss Lucy Wilson, Dean of Students, are also to aid in administration.

Melrose Scouts Organize Scrap Collection

Melrose Girl Scouts have erected a bin opposite City Hall where scrap metal and rubber may be deposited. At the day camp these girls took part in a "Salvage Skit," showing samples of articles to be deposited in the bin and how they may be used. The members of the salvage unit are (seated) Clare Toth and Betty Bailey. Rear—Barbara Dewar, Ruth Standley, Virginia Rand, Bernice Brown, and Mary Selani.

East's Oil Picture Brighter

While the danger of fuel oil rationing still hung heavily over New England homeowners today, the news from Washington contained encouraging hints that the trickle of petroleum may swell into a small but steady stream.

Good news from the nation's capital included these items:

1. Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidies on fuel transported from the Middle West to the East became effective today. The high cost of shipping has previously imposed a "transportation bottleneck."

2. As a result of the RFC action, the Office of Price Administration is expected to announce "very shortly"—perhaps today—that the 2½ cent price increase imposed on gasoline June 29 will be rescinded. The price cutting action will also affect other petroleum products, it is expected.

3. Starting today, 60-tank car, all-oil trains started moving up from the Southwest and in from the West. This represents an increase in the size of petroleum-carrying trains, but not to the 100-car size some oil men had hoped for. The question is, can such trains be quickly and efficiently unloaded and turned around in railroad yards?

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, said that these steps would result in a "noticeable increase" in fuel oil arrivals on the East Coast.

He said some of his "more optimistic" advisers felt the increase might reach 50 per cent. New England is receiving approximately 900 tank cars a day and needs at least 1,250 a day to supply minimum rationed needs, it has been disclosed.

Other oil spokesmen have declared that up to 1,500 tank cars a day would be necessary for some time in order to build up reserves, now at alarmingly low levels.

Meanwhile those who had hoped to fall back on coal for fuel were informed by Co-ordinator Harold Ickes that New England would face a coal shortage of almost 2,000,000 tons next winter unless the area increases its stockpiling of that fuel.

Locally, J. W. Smith, Vice-President of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads, said these roads are now handling "less freight traffic than we did during last winter and spring."

There is no "transportation bottleneck" on these railroads, he asserted, adding that they are handling fewer tank cars than they did several weeks ago.

His statement removed the doubt, expressed by some spokesmen, that local railroads could handle more traffic even if additional tank cars were made available.

The first theft of oil since the new rationing program went into effect was reported this morning to the Roxbury, Mass., police. The Essex Fuel Company of 954 Massachusetts Avenue complained that a truck carrying 1,200 gallons of fuel oil was stolen from their property at 3 a. m. this morning. The police have promised an immediate investigation.

Championing the cause of traveling salesmen who want larger gasoline rations, United States Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, sent the following telegram to Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator:

"I desire to protest in the name of the traveling salesmen of Virginia and various other states against what I consider the idiotic action of the agency in Washington in seeking to destroy the business of all salesmen in the Atlantic seaboard states."

Fayette B. Dow, assistant to Mr. Eastman, told a special House committee seeking to clarify the gasoline and oil situation, that the Office of Defense Transportation already is working on a plan for delivery of tank cars to specific terminal storage points, from where distribution would be by truck.

This, he explained, would permit maximum efficient use of tank cars and cut down their turnaround time by permitting the cars to be returned to oil production centers in large blocks.

With extension of rationing, Mr. Henderson said, the mid-western states would be restricted only to a "moderate" degree, compared with restrictions in the east. Such an expedient, he suggested, might be necessary only until Dec. 1.

From the Great Lakes ports, he said, oil freed by such rationing could be brought through Buffalo and by canal to Albany, and then distributed through New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Existing tank, barge, and ship equipment, and waterways were not fully utilized, he said.

Mr. Dow told the committee, Mr. Eastman "hopes, and I think he will succeed, in putting every available barge to use."

Co-ordinator Ickes warning on the subject of coal directed attention to figures showing that less than half of the coal estimated to be needed by the area in 1942 was shipped in the first half of the year. The rate of shipment from April through June, which comprise the first three months of the 1942-43 "coal year," would leave "a shortage of nearly 2,000,000 tons in the area by the end of the 'coal year' unless the shipment rate is increased."

Howard A. Gray, assistant to Mr. Ickes, said only slightly more than a month remained "in which the facilities for supplying almost unlimited amounts of soft coal for storage will continue to be available on the present scale."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

WARM | SHOWERS | RAIN | COLD

Boston and vicinity: Little change in temperature today with light showers early in the day. Moderate winds.

Massachusetts, Southwestern Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Little change in temperature today with light showers.

New Hampshire: Little change in temperature today with light showers in the southeast portion.

Vermont: Little change in temperature today.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:43 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 4:04 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 4:34 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Monday, 4:57 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 8:35 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:33 p. m.

Concerts Planned For Men in Service

Plans to bring internationally known vocalists and musical groups to Boston during the coming fall and winter to give free concerts for service men was revealed today by the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee with the announcement of the formation of the "Victory Concerts" committee.

The concerts committee, headed by Dean Alfred H. Meyer of the Boston University College of Music, contains the names of many of Boston's leading figures in the world of music. Honorary members include Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, and Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Solomon G. Braslavsky, conductor and musical director, is Executive Secretary of the committee.

The first concert is scheduled to be held on September 20 in the Tapestry Room at the Museum of Fine Arts. Thereafter, concerts will be given fortnightly on Sunday afternoons at either the Tapestry Room or at the Boston Public Library.

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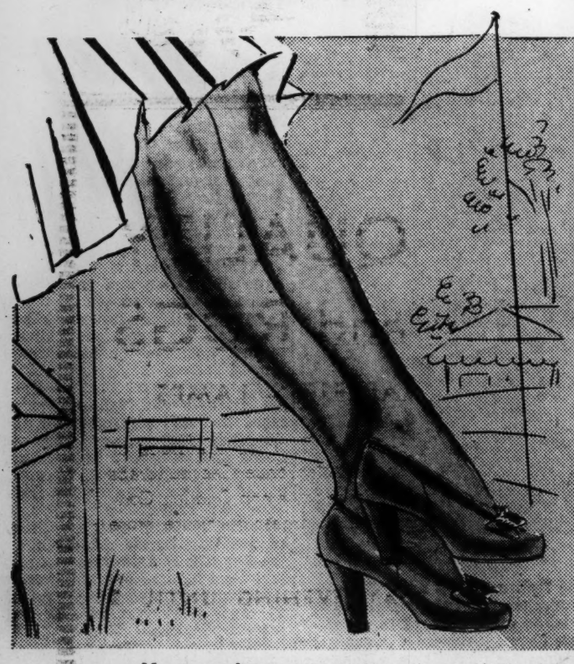

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Christian Science Relief Reaching Out to Far Places

The hand of comradeship is being extended to allies in northern Russia and to refugees from Singapore by Christian Science War Relief Committees to help the spread of relief activities throughout the United Nations world.

Financial aid for relief is also being sent to China by the Wartime Fund of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

As responsible Christian Science relief committees on distribution are established in countries other than Great Britain, where aid was first sent, shipments of clothing and other supplies are being made.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill has asked that all shipments to Britain, other than war necessities, be curtailed. The Red Cross and the British War Relief Society are exempted, however, and the latter has agreed to continue to share its space with the Christian Science War Relief Committee.

As a result, the Committee urges local workers in scores of cities and towns to continue their efforts, confidently expecting that the clothing will still reach the British Isles.

Clothing for Russia

One of the first shipments to a destination other than Britain was made recently when 40 cases of warm clothing were dispatched to northern Russia.

Men and women who had fled from Singapore as the Japanese armies bore down on that fortress reached South Africa recently, there to receive aid from the Christian Science War Relief Committee of Southern Rhodesia.

Shipments are impossible to China, but considerable sums of money have been contributed to China Relief.

Future shipments to Britain will contain only the most essential articles. These include pajamas, clothing for children 5 to 15 years old, men's and boys' suits, boys' blouses, girls' pinafores, coverall aprons for women, and underclothing.

Other goods are still desired in Boston and other Shipping Depots. What cannot be shipped will be stored until such time as the submarine menace is wiped away and the route once more cleared for humane shipments. Relief needs are expected to be especially great after hostilities cease.

Appreciation Shown

How deeply the British people of all denominations have appreciated the help sent them from Christian Scientists in America is mirrored in letters which still flow into Committee offices in large numbers.

The County Council in Surrey ordered that in its Residential Day Nurseries, every child should have a complete set of clothes packed ready in a bag at the end of their cots, in case they should have to evacuate at short notice. The Christian Science Almoner was able to provide over 300 garments.

One of the boys evacuated to Surrey was nearly heartbroken because he could not march in a "lads' parade" sponsored by the Youth Movement. He did not have respectable clothes.

"One of the workers heard of this," the Almoner goes on, "and one and one half hours before the parade the lad was given a coat and trousers which literally seemed to make a man of him. He has taken heart and held his head high ever since

"There seems to be a 'plus' to every garment we give, and that 'plus' comes from the motive that prompted the giving, which never returns void."

In the same letter, he reports that following the "revenge" bombing of Exeter and Bath, the Committee was able to supply clothing less than three hours after the appeal was received.

"I heard one official say," he added, "'These Christian Scientists have no red tape. They are "do it now" people.' I thought of our Leader's asking us to be 'minute men and women.'

"Those waiting . . . asked if we had any literature, they wanted to know something of what prompted such generosity of thought."

Another Writes

From another of the hard-hit towns on the British countryside comes a letter from J. S., who says, "I wish to thank you and your helpers, and through you, our American friends, for the assistance in our misfortune. Not only do I wish to thank you for the help, but for the way it was given, the sympathy and tact that went with the beautiful gifts.

"The American people when they give, do not give of their second best, but of the very best that they have. That is the impression my family and myself feel whenever we use the garments we have received."

It is the Committee's policy to request donors in America to give garments which are new, comparable to new, or in good condition. The latter should be repaired thoroughly before sending to the shipping depots.

Depends on Bombing

The extent of need in Britain depends largely on the amount of bombing to which the people are subjected, and the number of refugees who escape to the British Isles from the Continent. Such refugees are often in great need of the American help available.

Americans who are now experimenting with rubber, sugar, and gasoline rationing may well remember that Britain is rationing scores of commodities, including clothing, and when a family is bombed out, its ration cards may not be sufficient to supply its members with the clothes they need. For gifts of used garments from overseas, they need to give up no ration coupons.

There are now five depositories of clothes in the British Isles, including Scotland and Wales, and 312 Christian Science almoners working from these centers.

To local workers in many cities and towns of America, the Boston headquarters of the Committee is sending word that at present other clothing is needed more than quilts and things for infants. It would serve the needs helpfully if about one half of the effort formerly put into supplying these goods could now be transferred into the work of providing clothing for men and women, and for children over five years of age.

Knitting for Soldiers

Careful investigation has proved, the Committee reports, that men in our arme dservices need knitted goods in some places, even in summer.

It would be well to standardize patterns of sweaters. In navy blue, knit the turtle neck with sleeves, also the crew neck with sleeves, it is recommended. In khaki, the turtle neck with sleeves, and the V neck without sleeves are standard. Directions for knitting of each of these styles are available at Committee headquarters. All yarn should be spliced and no knots should occur.

A naval officer in Newfoundland recently wrote the Committee, "My boys (50 of them) could use navy blue knitted sweaters. I would like to suggest that they be of the crew neck design and have long sleeves."

One of the Christian Science Wartime Workers, who aid Christian Science boys in the armed services, wrote that it was experienced at one large military establishment that "in certain quarters there is great need for this kind of work. I hear of the great need of Marines on one of our ships near Iceland for mittens with a trigger finger, and wool socks."

Farmers, After Profits, Send N. Y. Additional Beef

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Albert Wendel, president of the New York State Association of Meat Dealers, said yesterday that there was 10 per cent more meat in the city this week than last because farmers had begun shipments to benefit by the higher prices.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Do London and Washington Know the Hour?

Thomas, Detroit News
The Great Russian War Symphony

Tax-Free Bodies Seek to Keep District of Columbia Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—New legislation is today before the House and Senate designed to retain tax exemption for the property holdings of religious, charitable and educational institutions in the District of Columbia.

A bill introduced in the Senate by Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho and another offered in the House by Representative John F. Hunter (D) of Ohio would countermand the recent ruling ofthe Real Estate Tax Exemption Board which acted to assess the properties of 13 District religious or charitable organizations valued by the city at more than $1,776,000.

This was the third time within the last five months that the District of Columbia had ordered church holdings—not the churches themselves—returned to taxation and at stake is an issue of national importance.

The Board's Contention

An illustration of the tax theory which the District Tax Exemption Board is seeking to establish is contained in its action valuing the Masonic and Eastern Star Home at $219,130 and ruling that because it restricts its admissions it is not a "public charity." In seeking to place this non-profit institution on the tax rolls, the Board declared:

"This is a charitable organization engaged in benevolent work. If it were not in existence, in all probability, the Government would be compelled to expend large sums of money for the care of those who are now receiving the benefactions of these orders.

"However, we must advise the Commissioners that we have heretofore given thought to similar charitable institutions and have expressed the opinion that when the right of admission depends upon the fact of association with some particular society, church or order, a distinction is made which concerns not the public at large.

"The public is interested in the relief of individuals because they are men, women and children, and not because they are Methodists, members of the Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, or Knights of Columbus. The essential feature of a public use is that it is not confined to privileged individuals, but is open to the indefinite public."

No Relief for District

The largest property restored to taxation was that of St. Joseph's Society for Colored Missions, Inc., which was valued at $464,844.

"Relief of the Government's burden is the foundation of exemption from taxes," the Board argued in this connection.

"The training of priests for work in other fields would not tend to relieve the burden from the District, and although these communities may be beneficial to the nation as a whole, its benefit to the District is not of such a character as would justify the exemption of nearly half a million dollars worth of property for the training of 58 students in the subjects outlined (courses especially designed for student priests).

"We do not believe that this is an educational institution within the meaning of our statute."

Similar reasons were cited for the restoration of the following properties to a taxable status:

Holy Cross College, east side of Harewood Road south of Taylor Street, Northwest, valued at $323,760; Province of St. Augustine of the Capuchin Order, Inc., 4121 Harewood Road, Northeast, valued at $163,013, and College of the Immaculate Conception, 487-519 Michigan Avenue, Northeast, valued at $354,000.

Excess land holdings were cited by the Board in restoring the following properties to the tax rolls:

Portions of the land owned by the Children's Country Home, on the east and west sides of South Dakota Avenue just below Michigan Avenue, Northeast, valued at $7,289; three acres owned by the Episcopal Home for Children, Nebraska and Utah Avenues, Northwest, $25,000; more than 10 acres, valued at $102,000 and owned by Trinity College, Michigan Avenue and Franklin Street, Northwest, and portions of the property owned by East Washington Heights Baptist Church, 3336 Alabama Avenue, Northeast, and valued at $1,500.

To clarify the District taxing statute and specifically to nullify these rulings, Senator Clark introduced his measure at the request of Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate District Committee, who is conducting a series of silver hearings in the West.

Classification Is Sought

Exempted, provided they are not operated in any way for private gain, are art galleries, libraries, hospitals, schools and colleges, cemeteries, churches and parsonages, and buildings used for "purposes of public charity" belonging to and operated by nonprofit institutions.

Property belonging to the Federal Government, the District and Foreign Legations is also excused from liability.

"Under construction by the District officials of certain provisions of existing law," Senator Clark told the Senate in presenting the bill, "it has become necessary to return to the tax rolls certain benevolent and charitable institutions in the District. Some of these institutions, in the opinion of many, are performing such public charitable services as to warrant their exemption from taxation, and it is felt that the bill which I am now introducing will provide the vehicle to bring about a correction of existing inequalities. In some instances special legislation will probably be necessary to care for certain meritorious cases not provided for in this bill."

The bill also authorizes the Commissioners to refund taxes paid on property exempted by the legislation, where the levy was paid on the basis of an assessment made after January, 1941.

Pontiac War Plant Reopens After Grocery Clerk Tie-Up

By the Associated Press

War plants in Pontiac, Mich., idle for hours yesterday in a fight between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations over organization of grocery clerks were humming again today after speedy peace-making by the State and Federal Governments.

Operations resumed with the midnight shifts at the Pontiac Motor Division of General Motors Corporation and the Baldwin Rubber Company, where thousands had been idle, and meanwhile proprietors of food stores which had been forced to close reopened for business.

Settlement of the dispute was achieved late yesterday when Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner announced the unions had agreed to arbitration. They also promised, he said, to cease picketing, permit delivery of foodstuffs to stores, and discontinue interference with war production.

For a week the Retail Clerks Union (A. F. of L.) had picketed independent grocery stores which had decided to contract with the United Wholesale, Retail and Department Store Employees (C. I. O.). A. F. of L. teamsters quit deliveries to the stores.

Retaliating, the C. I. O. clerks obtained aid from their co-affiliates, the United Auto Workers, who picketed the war plants. Workers refused to go through the picket lines.

Other labor and strike developments:

Anniston, Ala.—Efforts to end a bus company strike, tying up transportation in three North Alabama war plant areas, appeared stalemated.

Members of the striking A. F. of L. Amalgamated Association of Street Railway and Motorcoach Employees conferred, but results of the session were not divulged.

The Union charged the War Labor Board with being prejudiced and refused its offer to mediate in the case. The offer was accepted by the company.

Portland, Ore.—Shipyard and other war industry representatives estimated that nearly 1,000 workers were without transportation because of a strike of A. F. of L. highway drivers and shop employees of the Oregon Motor Stages.

Service to many Northwestern Oregon towns and some more distant coastal and Willamette Valley points was affected. Workers who live in these outlying areas and depend on busses were out of reach of their jobs.

Donald Roberts, spokesman for the Motor Coach Employees Union 1055, described the strike of 125 employees as unauthorized.

Pittsburgh — Delivery truck drivers of the Pittsburgh Press voted to end their three-day-old strike, but printing tradesmen refused to return to work unless they were guaranteed full remuneration for the time lost.

For this reason, said E. T. Leech, publication of the afternocn Scripps-Howard newspaper remained suspended. He said the management was not in accord with the printers' demand because "the suspension was caused by an illegal strike."

Pelley's International Scope Disclosed at His Trial

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 1 (AP)—Evidence purporting to show that William Dudley Pelley, former chief of the Silver Shirts of America, planned to extend his activities beyond the United States was in the record of his trial on charges of criminal sedition today.

The trial itself was in recess, while counsel for Mr. Pelley and two co-defendants prepared arguments on motions expected to be made in Federal Court Aug. 3.

Government prosecutors rested their case yesterday after reading excerpts from letters purportedly written by Mr. Pelley and Lawrence A. Brown, one of the co-defendants. These passages, the prosecutors said, suggested that Mr. Pelley's work went "beyond the confines of America."

One, dated last Aug. 14, was addressed to the late Dr. John R. Brinkley of Del Rio, Texas, and said in part:

"In time I am not so sure that it (my movement) isn't going beyond the confines of America because already I find myself a mightier personage than my own breed here is yet willing to accredit.

"My 'drag' in Japan is so great that if it were not for the war structure I could launch a branch of the Galileans there overnight.

"As for Germany and Europe, did I tell you that just before the war broke out, every member of the Nazi Court, including Hitler himself, had read my book, 'Behold Life,' and was classing it as exactly the type of religion Nazi Germany could embrace?"

Lindbergh to Appear

DETROIT, Aug. 1 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh accepted a defense subpoena yesterday at the Ford Rouge plant to testify in the Indianapolis sedition trial of William Dudley Pelley, former leader of the Silver Shirts of America.

"I do not know what value I could be either to the defense or the prosecution," Mr. Lindbergh said. "I do not believe I ever met Mr. Pelley and so far as I know I have no information that would be of value at the trial.

"However, I shall be glad to cooperate with the Federal authorities if they desire me to testify, but I feel that I could be of more value carrying on the work I am doing."

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New Orson Welles Film Shown at Keith Memorial—Week-End Radio Programs

'The Magnificent Ambersons' Based on Tarkington Novel

"The Magnificent Ambersons" at the Keith Memorial might almost be taken for the film on which Orson Welles practiced, to profit by his mistakes when it came time to do "Citizen Kane." But that is not the case. This adaptation of the Booth Tarkington novel is Mr. Welles' second offering. It is a film of almost unrelieved and largely unjustified gloom.

The technical cunning that made "Citizen Kane" brilliant seems merely unmanaged experiment in "The Magnificent Ambersons." Indirection, symbolism, suggestion, and impressionism are all part of the means of camera narration. But they must be brought into focus by a dominant mood, a dynamic idea, or a central figure.

"The Magnificent Ambersons" offers the substitute for a central character in the person of George Amberson Minafer, the pampered, stubborn, and proud son of Isabel Amberson and Wilbur Minafer, the weakling she married. Isabel's pride forbade her to wed up-and-coming Eugene Morgan. And her only child, George, as a grown man many years later, interferes with her second chance to marry Morgan. Along with its personal drama, "The Magnificent Ambersons" indicates America's industrial progress, the transition from horse and buggy to motor car.

There may be several reasons for Mr. Welles' failure to repeat the success of his first film. It is reported that he was not in Hollywood for the editing, as he had left to make his new film about Mexico and South America. If so, he was absent for one of the most important phases of a film. Secondly, "The Magnificent Ambersons" misses the extraordinary camera work of Gregg Toland, who helped make "Citizen Kane."

After years of overlighted films, "Citizen Kane" came along to prove the possibilities of significant light, sparingly used. But there is a difference between the semi-light of "Citizen Kane" and the prevalent semi-darkness in which the Ambersons exist.

As Morgan and his daughter, Joseph Cotten and Anne Baxter share the welcome assignment of introducing what little cheer and kindliness Mr. Welles has permitted. Dolores Costello suggests Isabel Amberson's beauty impressively without, however, conveying the family pride. Tim Holt, as the willful and exasperating George, does commendably, considering the ungratefulness of his role. As Fanny, Agnes Moorehead has several scenes of anguish. Ray Collins plays George's Uncle Jack with vigor. Richard Bennett appears briefly and effectively as old Major Amberson.

"Juke Box Jenny," the companion feature at the Keith Memorial, is another story about the "musical snob" (Harriet Hilliard) who is won over by an artful dodger (Ken Murray) from Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms to barrel house, boogie woogie and blues—the new Three B's.

Agents in the process of helping the high hat lady to get "hep" are Charles Barnet and his orchestra, Wingy Manone and his boys, the King's Men, and the Milt Herth Trio. The story requires Mr. Murray to trick Miss Hilliard into recording one of the old "classics"—"Genevieve," no less—around which he frames a swing musical background.

Summer Theater Prospects

Plays in prospect for next week in the summer theaters include the following:

Massachusetts

Boston—New England Repertory Company at Joy Street Playhouse, "The Vinegar Tree," Wednesday through Saturday.

Cambridge—Cambridge Summer Theater at Brattle Hall, Wendy Barrie in "Quiet Wedding."

Catham—Monomoy Theater, "A Murder Has Been Arranged," starting Wednesday.

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, Gertrude Lawrence in "Fallen Angels."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, "The Bishop Misbehaves," starting Tuesday.

Holyoke—Mountain Park Casino, "Watch on Rhine."

Rockport—Forbes Theater, "Oliver, Oliver," beginning Wednesday.

Connecticut

Hartford—Bushnell Memorial Auditorium, "No, No, Nanette."

West Hartford—Show Shop Theater Tent, "Separate Rooms."

New Hampshire

Peterborough—Peterborough Players, "Letters to Lucerne," beginning Wednesday.

Maine

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse, "He Grew to Grow," new play, beginning Wednesday.

Peaks Island—Greenwood Playhouse, "Four Stars," new play, beginning Wednesday.

Skowhegan—Lakewood Playhouse, "Claudia," opening season.

Today on Short Waves

London—8:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:20 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 9.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review: "The War at Sea." 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Propaganda Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—9:45 p. m. — "Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta de la Policia Nacional." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

For Sunday, August 2

London—5:15 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 9.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 9.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—9:00 p. m.—Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Church Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Talks By Seversky On Air War

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, aeronautical designer and possibly the most vigorous exponent of air power, is to inaugurate a weekly series of comment on the "War in the Air," tonight, NBC-WBZ, 7:45.

Edwin McArthur, Metropolitan Opera conductor, is to direct the Summer Symphony in a program of Weber's "Oberon" Overture, the Finale of Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4, in F minor, and Saint-Saëns' Concerto for 'cello, with Frank Miller, soloist, Blue-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Thomas L. Thomas, Metropolitan baritone, is to sing Rossini's "La Danza" and Rubinstein's "Since First I Met Thee," in the "America Loves a Melody" program. Marion Claire is to sing Romberg's "Lover, Come Back to Me," Kalman's "Love Has Found My Heart," and Padilla's "La Violetera," MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Sunday

"Colonel V," mysterious British spokesman to the oppressed peoples of occupied Europe, will address "We the People," from London, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m. In the same program Brig.-Gen. Harold L. George, head of the Air Transport Command, is scheduled to be interviewed.

The University of Chicago Round Table is to inaugurate a special series of four discussions on "The Post-War World." Percy Bidwell, Council of Foreign Relations, Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Harvard, and Prof. Richard P. McKeon, Chicago, are to talk on "Should We Discuss the Next Peace Now?," in the first program, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

The story of the Air Borne Command is to be one of the features of the Army Hour, NBC-WBZ, 3:30 p. m. Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston are to be the principal speakers and the Coast Guard Band is to give a concert in a special program for Coast Guard Week, WEEI, 7 p. m. The American Forum group is to discuss "Can a Second Front Be Opened Now?" CBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

The first performance of an aria, "Chant de Roxane," from Symanowski-Fitelberg's opera, "Le Roi Roger," is scheduled to be conducted by George Fitelberg in the Music Hall concert. Dorothy Shawn, contralto, is to sing "O Fatal Gift," from Verdi's "Don Carlos," and Josefa Rosanska, is to be piano solist in the first movement of the Grieg Concerto, among other features, Blue-WHDH, 12:30 p. m.

Bernard Herrmann is to conduct Ralph Vaughan-Williams "London" Symphony, Schumann's Symphony No. 4, in D minor, and Weber's "Abu Hassan" Overture, with the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

For lighter music there will be Francia White singing Kern's "All the Things You Are," and Herbert's "Sweethearts," with Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m., and a medley of Rodgers-Hart tunes sung by Jane Froman with Al Goodman's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Koussevitzky Calls 'Seventh' Of Shostakovitch 'Great'

Acclaiming Dmitri Shostakovitch as "the greatest master of musical material" and the possessor of "the most tremendous appeal to the masses" of any composer since Beethoven, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Director of the Berkshire Music Center, in an interview today failed to agree with the judgment of American music critics who had found considerable fault with Shostakovitch's widely discussed new Seventh Symphony.

The symphony will be given its first concert performance in the western hemisphere by Dr. Koussevitzky at Tanglewood on Aug. 14, as part of the concert for the benefit of Russian War Relief.

Critics based their opinions of the Seventh, which was written largely in Moscow while the City was under siege by the Nazis, on the recent radio performance. Despite selective approbation by some, most critics characterized parts of it variously as "banal," "program music," "uneven," "lacking proportion," anti-climactic, containing "tricks," and comparable in its first movement to Ravel's "Bolero," which was described in this direct connection as a "bore" when heard for the third time.

"One of the Greatest"

To such remarks, and to the even more severe criticism that the Shostakovitch Seventh "will in due course pass, and be remembered much less than the events that gave rise to it," Dr. Koussevitzky waved an equally passionate hand of refutation. Simply and sincerely, this work is to him one of the great symphonies of the world, and will come to be recognized as such.

Predicting forcefully that "the musicians and critics who make such strong criticism today will in the nearest future strongly regret what they have said," the conductor declared that "to make such criticisms of the work of a man who is without doubt a genius, one must listen not once but several—in fact, many—times. Therefore, any definitive criticism of a work like the Seventh Symphony is a very dangerous thing . . . they will regret it, I know, just as many critics in the past have regretted what they said about Brahms and many others."

Emphasizing this point, Dr. Koussevitzky told his interviewer that he had had the opportunity of reading, in a collection owned by a friend, the criticisms written about Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony at the time it was first performed.

As in Case of the "Eroica"

"Here is what they said," he continued with an almost malicious gleam in his eyes: "The music is absolutely banal, not original, stolen from Haydn for the most part, awfully long, dull, poorly modulated, particularly banal in its melodic line."

"Well," the conductor pointed out smilingly, "today this symphony is admitted by all critics and musicians to be one of the greatest symphonies existing in musical literature."

"And it seems to me," he declared, "that the critics of today made just the same mistake about Shostakovitch, because my deepest feeling is that there has never been a composer since Beethoven with such tremendous appeal to the masses.

"Banal? They mistake popularity for banality! Program music? The 'Eroica' is program music! Berlioz's greatest music is program music. The Fifth Symphony of Beethoven is program music, and the 'Pastoral,' one of the greatest pieces of program music, is also one of the greatest pieces of music of all time."

Rising and pacing the floor as his emotion for the Russian composer's music broke forth, Dr. Koussevitzky spoke glowingly:

"No one since Beethoven has had the aesthetic sense, the approach to musical material, that Shostakovitch has. He is the greatest master of musical wealth, he knows everything he wants, he is the boss of what he desires to do. He has melody without end. His language is as rich as the world. His emotion is absolutely universal.

"His latest work is as great as the greatest work he has given us. The First, the Fifth, and the Seventh are each a world of beauty and emotion."

State Democrats Name Walsh To Handle Finances

Formation of the Massachusetts Democratic Finance Committee with Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, as Chairman, was reported yesterday to Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State.

Winifred M. Blanchard, of Medford, Secretary of the Committee, in her notification to Mr. Cook, said the committee "has been formed for the purpose of financially assisting the Democratic Party in Massachusetts and all its candidates in order to insure the election to public office of persons who will translate into governmental action the principles which the Democratic Party was organized to promote."

Representative John W. McCormack (D), of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, are Vice-Chairmen of the Committee, while Representative Paul A. McCarthy (D), of Somerville, treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, is also treasurer of the Finance Committee.

Other members of the Committee include Charles F. Hurley, former Governor; Mayor John C. Carr, of Medford; Mayor John M. Lynch, of Somerville; Mayor Walter W. O'Donnell, of Northampton, and several others.

William W. Husband

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Aug. 1 (AP)—William Walter Husband, who passed on yesterday, was an authority on immigration.

Mr. Husband, a native of the village of East Highgate, Vt., was Commissioner General of Immigration during 1921-25, under Presidents Harding and Coolidge, and served as Second Assistant Secretary of Labor in 1925-34, through the Hoover Administration and briefly under the present Labor Secretary, Miss Frances Perkins.

Later, he did special work for the immigration service. He had been inactive the past year.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

For Sunday, Aug. 2

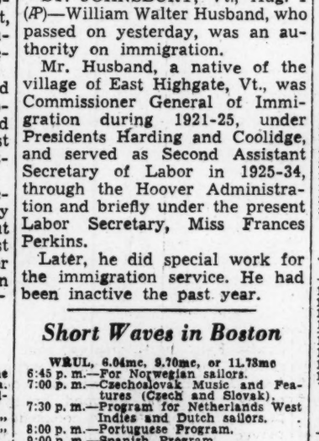
WRUL, 15.35mc, 17.75mc, 6.04mc

10:15 a. m.—Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.
2:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak."
2:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World." Recorded.
2:45 p. m.—Variety Program for Britain.
3:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Service in English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
6:00 p. m.—Command Performance: For Servicemen.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
9:00 p. m.—English.
10:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

Joins Army



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Maj. John S. Pfeil

Major Pfeil has obtained a military leave of absence from the Frigidaire Division, General Motors Corporation, to accept a commission as Major in the Adjutant General's Department, Army of the United States. Major Pfeil, whose home is in Wellesley Hills, has been Manager of Frigidaire in New England for the past 15 years.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
12:00	Theater of Today..	News Service	News; Music at Noon....	Army-Navy House Party;	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Theater of Today..	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz....	Consumer's Time	variey show; orchestra	Orchid; Ranch Melodies.
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music....	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; talks; music....	Terrace Room Ensemble.	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News Service	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	'Whatcha Know, Joe'..	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Talk	"Whatcha Know, Joe"	'Coast Guard on Guard'	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Science Adventures.	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Navy Volunt'r Campaign	Nancy Mase, songs....
1:45	Symphonettes	"Toy Town Tooters"	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Convention speakers	United States Marine	Boston Braves - Cincin-	Victory Program
2:15	Books"; interview.	"Fantasy in Melody"	Band concert	nati baseball game	Victory Program
2:30	United We Stand.	Air Express Music	Matinee in Rhythm	Boston Braves - Cincin-	Organ Recital
2:45	United We Stand.	Fishermen's Program	Matinee in Rhythm	nati baseball game	News reports
3:00	Coast Guard	Royal Canadian Air	Adventures in Research.	Boston Braves - Cincin-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Buffalo Serenade	Force Band	Saturday Special	nati baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Calling Pan-America	News; Patterns in Blue.	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Boston Braves - Cincin-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Calling Pan-America	Patterns in Blue	Charles Dant's Or.; News	nati baseball game	Wartime Buying
4:00	'Hello from Hawaii';	News Service	Pan American Holiday..	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Dance Matinee; records.
4:15	variety show; News	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday..	Orchestra; Music	Dance Matinee; records.
4:30	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; variety....	"Smarty Party"; Music.	Sports Matinee; Sports.	Dance Matinee; records.
4:45	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; News....	"Smarty Party"; Music.	Comments; Sports	Dance Matinee; records.
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Music for Young Ameri-	NBC Concert Orchestra	United States Navy Mu-	Dance Matinee; records.
5:15	brook; Stan Ken-	cans	NBC Concert Orchestra	sical Program; Jimmy	Dance Matinee; records.
5:30	ton's Orchestra	Music for Y'ng Americ'ns	Three Suns: vocalists....	Dorsey's Orchestra	Sports; Music
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	Wanderers of Wasteland	"Symphony in Swing"...	U. S. Navy Program	News reports
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs....	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Songs and Variety	Sports Digest; Music....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Edward Tomlinson, talk.	News Review	Dramatization	Sports reports
7:00	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel....	"Noah Webster Says";	Music; Dick Kuhn's Or.	"March to Victory"....
7:15	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel....	McQuarrie's Quiz	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Music; News
7:30	Report to Nation...	"Swop Night"	"Musicana"; orchestra	"Confidentially Yours";	Harry Horlick's Orch....
7:45	Report to Nation	"Swop Night"	"War in the Air".....	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00	Soldiers With Wings;	Earl Godwin, News	"Keeping Up With Rose-	Visit to American Eagle	George Cohan's Songs..
8:15	variety show	Gibbs & Pinney; comedy	mary"; sketch	Club, London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	"Commandos"; war	"The Green Hornet";	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Romberg's Melodies
8:45	adventures; News	mystery drama	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Romberg's Melodies
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Summer Symphony Con-	National Barn Dance;	John B. Hughes, News.	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	cert, Edwin McArthur,	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	"Tropical Serenade"	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	conductor	Carl Kalash's Orchestra	"Tropical Serenade"	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	James MacDonald, News	Carl Kalash's Orchestra	Louis Prima's Orchestra.	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music .	'New Prescott Program';	Sports Newsreel	Five Star News	Five Star News
10:15	Mrs. M. C. Banning	variety show	'Labor for Victory'; talks	Pete Herman's Orchestra	
10:30	Rideout; Music	"Stag Party"; variety	Ted Steele's Radio Club.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	
10:45	Dance Time; Sports	show	Ted Steele's Radio Club.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	
11:00	News; G. F. Elliot.	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service	Nelson Olmstead; stories	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Orff Williams' Orchestra
11:30	Dance music	Fishermen's Program	Organ music	Ted Lewis's Orchestra...	Day's End; music
11:45	Dance music	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
8:00	News; Louise Wil-	News Service	News; Charles M. Cour-	Radio Carollers	
8:15	liams, organ	Religious program	boin, organ recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	NBC String Quartet	News Service	
9:00	News of the World.	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup..	Sunday Morning Sere-	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	Religious program	Variety Program; Samuel	Church School of Air..	nade	Religious service
9:30	Dramatization	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music".....	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	Variety program	"Words and Music".....	nade	Religious service
10:00	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties	'Highlights of the Bible'	"Uncle Bob"; children's	Religious service
10:15	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties	'Highlights of the Bible'	program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Religious services	"Thrilling Stories"	Australian News	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	Religious services	Vi & Vilma: songs; piano	Walter Compton, News.	Service of The Mother
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Religious services	News; Rhapsody of the	Services, Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15	Church"; guest	Religious services	Rockies; Orchestra	Church of St. Paul	Church of Christ,
11:30	Invitation to	Religious services	Harmony Hall	Services, Cathedral	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	Learning; guests	Religious services	Commando Mary"; talks	Church of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00	News Service	Newscast	"Sunday Down South";	Johnny S. Davis' Orch.	News Report;
12:15	"Womanpower"	Weekly War Journal	orchestra; vocalists	Johnny S. Davis' Orch.	"Romances in Music";
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; soloists	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	'Twenty-second Let-	Music Hall: Symphony	"People"; Robt. St. John	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	ter'; drama	Orchestra; soloists	Novachord: Ted Steele.	"Just Mary"; stories.	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	News: Columbia	Cavalcade of Song	Modern Music	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Male Chorus; Music	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Studio speaker
2:00	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	"Old-Fashioned Revival	"Music Americana"
2:15	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hour"; speaker	"Music Americana"
2:30	St. Louis Municipal	Show of Yesterday and	Round Table Discussion	"Old-Fashioned Revival	Christian Science Prog-
2:45	Opera; News	Today: music-drama	Round Table Discussion	Hour": speaker	ram: talk; music
3:00	Columbia Broad-	News Service	Music for Neighbors	Richard Himber's Orch..	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	casting Symphony.	Poetry and organ	Upton Close, talk	Richard Himber's Orch..	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Bernard Herrmann,	Chautauqua Symphony	'The Army Hour'; drama;	"Victory Sing"; Ohio	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	conductor	or.; A. Stoessel, cond.	speakers; band; choir..	Music Teachers Assn.	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Columbia Broad-	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	'Reviewing Stand'; aus-	Religious program
4:15	casting Symphony.	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	Army-Navy game; Joe	Coast Guard Academy	Young People's Church	'The Songs You Love'
4:45	Or.; Francia White	Risey, Orchestra	Band	of the Air	"The Songs You Love"
5:00	Family Hour: G.	Moylan Sisters, songs	News; Musicale	'I Hear America Singing'	The Concert Hour
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Olivia Santora, songs	"Dear Adolph"; sketch	'I Hear America Singing'	The Concert Hour
5:30	Taylor; or.; chorus	Lyle Henderson's Orch.	Courtnay Crocker, Talk	Marine Corps Show:	The Concert Hour
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News	Lyle Henderson's Orch.	Courtnay Crocker, Talk	chorus; orchestra	The Concert Hour
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Religious program	Garden Gossip	Wythe Williams, News.	Sports; News
6:15	Sunday Serenade	Religious program	U. S. Coast Guard Band	Overseas Report	Irish Melodies
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry:	Terry O'Toole: variety	News Commentator	News Service	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	show	"Let's Be Neighbors";	Baseball News	Religious program
7:00	Vice-Adm. Waesche	News; Baseball results..	Mary Boland in "Jo-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill"; talk
7:15	Lou Holtz, comedy	"Man Battle Stations";	sephine Untidie"; comedy	Religious program	"Uncle Bill"; talk
7:30	"We, the People, at	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	"Bandwagon"; guest	"Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
7:45	War"; interviews	ley, m. c.	orchestra	Britain"	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	World News	Earl Godwin, News	"Star-Spangled Theater"	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15	World News	Gibbs & Finney; comedy	with Walter O'Keefe	Air	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	American Forum of Air.	Classical Album
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, News.	Classical Album
9:00	"Mischa, the Mag-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Concert Hall	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	nificent"; comedy.	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musical	Concert Hall	Hour
9:30	Star Theater; Jane	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Concert Hall	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	Froman; or.; songs	Jesters: Diane Courtney	miliar Music	Concert Hall	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	John B. Hughes, News.	They, Too, Liked Music.
10:15	It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra and chorus.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	They, Too, Liked Music.
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy";	News report
10:45	Dance Time	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	OEM Dramatic Series.	Army Recruiting Talk.
11:00	News; E. Sevareid..	News; Orchestra	"Victory Parade," star-	News Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	They Live Forever..	Dance orchestra	ring Bob Hope; recorded	Dance orchestra	Harry James's Orchestra
11:30	They Live Forever..	Dance orchestra	Authors' Playhouse:	Day's End: music	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra	dramatizations	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	Breakfast Time	"Road of Life"; sketch.	N. E. Cupboard	Talk; "The Tunesmiths"
11:15	"Second Husband";	Breakfast Time	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	String Time	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	"Tin Salvage"; Music.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lanny & Ginger, songs	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News Service	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Quiz Show	Judy and Jane; sketch.	Organ recital	Orchid; Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Terrace Ensemble	Music; "Orchid"	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Home Forum, Talk	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Treasury Star Parade"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	"Summer Serenade"; so-	NBC Salon Orchestra	Marjorie Mills Hour	Margaret Janis, songs
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	loists; organ	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Dramatization
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Sports; News	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Fort Meade, Md., Band.	Organ Recital
2:45	'Pepper Young'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Fort Meade, Md., Band.	News Reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Marching Along"	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News Comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Brooklyn-New York, by	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	News; "Men of Sea"	'Pepper Young's Family'	telegraph	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"The Family Front"	15 Minutes from B'dway	"Right to Happiness"	Brooklyn-New York, by	Talk; Aftern'n Rhapsody
4:00	"Swing Time"	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	telegraph	Dance Matinee
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Brooklyn-New York, by	Dance Matinee
4:30	Wendell Willkie	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	telegraph	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Brooklyn-New York, by	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five o'Clock Fo-	Esther, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	telegraph	Dance Matinee
5:15	lies: music	"Sea-Hound"; drama	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	Follies; "Post"	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music,	Cowboy songs	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports results; Music	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Major Hoople"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	Melody Weavers	"Major Hoople"; sketch	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Richard Sallinger; news.
7:30	Vaughn Monroe's	"The Lone Ranger"; dra-	Dinning Sisters, songs.	"Red Ryder"; drama	"How About It, Girls"
7:45	Orchestra	matic sketch	News Commentator	"Red Ryder"; drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz..	Earl Godwin: news	Cavalcade "Evangeline";	"Sizing Up the News".	Sibelius Melodies
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz..	Lum 'n' Abner	Madeleine Carroll	Political talk	Civilian Defense
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz..	Marg. Speaks, soprano;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama; Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz..	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond"; S. Ortega	Drama
9:00	Theater: Major	Goldman Band Concert..	"Great Artists"; Jascha	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Bowes' Amateurs	Goldman Band Concert..	Heifetz; orchestra	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Freddy Martin's Or.	Radio Forum	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program..	"The Better Half"; quiz	Classical Album
9:45	Freddy Martin's Or.	Radio Forum; Music	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program..	program	Classical Album
10:00	"An American in	Morgan Beatty, News..	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Gram Swing..	News report
10:15	England"; drama	"Alias John Freedom"..	Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Dance orchestra
10:30	Civilian Defense pgm	"Alias John Freedom"..	"Lands of the Free"; In-	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here and Abroad"	ter-American University	"Music That Endures"...	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer..	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service

New Hampshire Craftsman Group Holding Its Annual Fair as Usual Aug. 3-8

18 More Waacs Leave to Take Officer Course

Eighteen more prospective officers in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will leave Boston from North Station this afternoon to report for training on Aug. 3 at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Lieut. Carleton K. Marshall of the Army Recruiting Station at Commonwealth Avenue, announced today.

They represent teachers, lawyers, social workers, and specialists in other fields whose applications for officer training in the Waacs have been approved by the Army since the first group received its official green light some weeks ago.

The women who are leaving are: Mrs. Hazel Bundy, teacher, of South Acton; Miss Joyce Burton, hairdresser, of Boston; Miss Marjorie Burton, teacher, of Jamaica Plain; Miss Verona Herman, cost accountant, of Framingham; Harriette Jackson, teacher, of Orange, Mass.

Also in the group will be Miss Dorothy L. Kenna, supervisor, of Framingham; Miss Florence Kerinn, lawyer, of Boston; Miss Mary Kirby, home service director, of Whitman; Miss Elizabeth Kingsbury, teacher, of Kennebunk, Maine; Miss Gertrude Lennon, typist, of Dorchester.

Completing the delegation will be Miss Beth McArthur, personnel supervisor, of Boston; Miss Naomi Murray, factory supervisor, of Melrose; Miss Madeline Proctor, college graduate, of Newton Center; Miss Margaret Randall, secretary, of Framingham; Miss Barbara Richards, social worker, of Boston; Mrs Sylvia Shapiro, lawyer, of Boston; Miss Eleanore Sullivan, teacher, of Lawrence; and Miss Marion Woolworth, dietitian, of Boston.

Court's Board To Decide Who'll Strengthen Span

An impartial, three-member commission, appointed by the Superior Court, should determine whether the City of Boston or the Boston & Albany shall finance the cost of strengthening the "dangerously weakened" Broadway Bridge over the B & A tracks, the State Public Utilities Commission has ruled.

The estimated cost of the required repairs total $77,000.

The Commission's decision supported the contention of Hirsch Freed, Assistant Corporation Council for the City of Boston, that the necessary repairs are so great that they constitute alteration and improvement and that therefore a court appointed commission should decide which party should bear the cost.

The bridge involved is the first span over the B & A tracks on Broadway going toward South Boston. The Commission found that floor beams, diagonal braces and other steel parts of the bridge immediately over the track "have become deteriorated by the weather and by exhaust gases of locomotives so as to weaken the bridge dangerously."

The Commission pointed out that it has become necessary to block off one side of the travelled surface ordinarily used for traffic other than street cars and to prohibit more than one street car on the bridge at one time.

It was also pointed out by the Commission that original plans to re-build the bridge completely would cost approximately $250,000, assuming that necessary material were available.

Tearing Up Money

The need for fractional coins is so acute in Bolivia that paper money is being torn in half to make change, according to the Department of Commerce.

L. M. A. Roy

Craftsmen of League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts

(1) Roscoe Grant of Dover, N. H., blacksmith turned wrought iron worker. (2) Omer Marcoux, school janitor and wood carver of Concord, N. H., at work on the wood sculpture of farm and forest animals for which he is now noted. (3) Mrs. Tressa Nelson making her wood brooches, with tiny nosegays of woodland treasures such as pine cones, leaves and berries. (4) Mrs. Mary Scheier, one of the potters in charge at the League's pottery at Durham, N. H.

School in Plymouth to House Sale of Unique Hand Work

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—War has not decreased the output of New Hampshire craftsmen nor the need for the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, it will be noted at the League's annual fair, to be held this year at Plymouth, N. H., in the Holderness School, from Aug. 3 to 8.

The State-wide training and organizing of craftsmen, which began in 1931, with the assistance and enthusiastic support of Gov. John G. Winant, has continued to pay taxes, educate rural children, and even provide bread and butter for New Hampshire people who would otherwise have no means for such purposes. Not only that; it has also raised handicraft standards to such an artistic level that many other States in the Union have requested information about the methods which New Hampshire has employed.

Some 50 master-craftsmen, during the week, will demonstrate their crafts at the fair. Pottery, weaving, metal-work, wrought iron work, needlework, wood carving, basket-making, and the cutting of semi-precious stones will be represented. A week ago Percy Leggett of Gorham, N. H., lapidary of the League, led a group of fellow-members in a mica mining project for the United States Government.

An Authority

While not a college man himself, Mr. Leggett for a long time has been known to professors and students as an authority on New Hampshire geology. He has discovered a number of semi-precious stones in his local mountains and has contributed fine specimens to well-known museums. His knowledge of mica sources is now proving valuable to his country.

Sending its staff of teachers throughout even remote districts, the League has during the past decade made self-supporting individuals of aged persons and others not considered employable in regular industry or agriculture. Of these one of the finest craftsmen is Archie Gilbert, an octogenarian, long bedridden, who has produced probably thousands of the beautiful, carved oxen and farm carts, for which he is noted.

Mrs. Tressa Nelson still finds plenty of customers for the charming wood brooches and buckles, with dainty bouquets of cones, leaves and other woodland treasures, by which she financed the education of her children. Ernest Kunberger, once a cabinet maker, whom the League assisted in starting a shop for wood-work, receives orders faster than he can fill them. His shapely carved bowls and other objects are ordered by the gross.

Won Prizes

Edwin Scheier and his wife Mary, who have charge of the League's Old Dover Pottery, at Durham, have won prizes for two years now, at the International Ceramics Show at Syracuse, N. Y.

The League has recently leased the old Daniel Webster homestead near Franklin and installed there a wrought iron worker, Milton Wend, and his family. His two children serve as guides to visitors. The old cow barns have been converted into a weaving shed, with Mrs. Mildred Wentworth of the League teaching local people to produce the fine, handwoven fabrics for which the League is known.

While some of the coastal shops have been closed, the League still maintains 17 shops and has increased its membership to about 1,750. The itinerant teachers still travel throughout the State giving instruction in both crafts and design. The craftsmen receive all the money paid for articles except 20 per cent which goes toward the maintenance of the shops and the headquarters at Concord, N. H.

The League grew out of a local craft enterprise launched by Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge at her summer home at Center Sandwich. The President is Robert G. Strong, Dean of Freshmen and Director of Admissions at Dartmouth College. David R. Campbell of Hopkinton is the Director.

Brazil's Stock-Raising Industry

Brazil's stock-raising industry, with about 95,000,000 head of livestock, is the largest in the world, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

Folk Festival In Vermont Aug. 13 to 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Vt., Aug. 1—The folk arts still thrive in Vermont. How they are being kept alive through World War II will be shown at the 11th Vermont Folk Festival, to be held Aug. 13, 14 and 15 on the campus of Goddard College, Plainfield.

Vermonters for three days will take part in a program of folk dancing and singing, cooking from old recipes, in a Craft Fair at which all sorts of handiwork will be displayed and sold. Visitors to the festival will also be able to share in the activities. On Aug. 14, Vermont ballad singers will sing songs which date back to the Revolutionary War, and will teach some of them to the audience. On the night of Aug. 15 the festival will close with a public folk dance.

Because of the war, this year's Festival has been cut to three days, from last year's six. The war has had other effects on the folk arts in the Green Mountain State. Craft workers, many of whom depend on their handiwork to eke out small incomes, have to find substitutes for many materials. But they still make their maple and cherry bowls, their hooked and braided rugs, their handwoven materials. Baskets, in great demand as paper savers, have lost no beauty in becoming utilitarian.

Vermont maple sugar, almost a trademark of the State to outsiders, this year has become one of the most-used substitutes for rationed cane and beet sugar. At the Festival, the Corner Cupboard of the Craft Fair will display maple candies from Jericho, maple syrup from Jamaica. There will also be honey and hand-whipped honey paste; and important to cooks deprived of Eastern spices, dried herbs, and basil and tarragon vinegar. Pamphlets on herbs and cook books with old Vermont recipes will be available.

Even the folk dancing and singing have taken on special significance in wartime. In the State's early days, isolated communities found their recreation in these joint activities. Now again, with gas rationing and the rubber shortage keeping people at home, the old ballads and the figures of "longways" and quadrilles are providing relaxation for all.

Coast Guard Day Program Sunday Night on Esplanade

A varied and elaborate program has been scheduled for tomorrow night on the Charles River Esplanade and Basin when Coast Guard Day is observed. There will be demonstrations by floating units, concerts by the Boston Symphony Esplanade Concert Orchestra, and the Coast Guard Academy Band, a land parade, mass induction of volunteers followed by addresses by Federal, State, and City officials.

These colorful events will usher in Coast Guard Week, proclaimed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to honor officers and men of the United States Coast Guard who are now serving valiantly in the present war.

Vice-Admiral Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard and the only officer in the history of the service to hold a rank higher than Rear Admiral, will come here from Washington to attend the affair which will take the form of a pre-birthday celebration, in observance of the 152nd birthday of this oldest armed branch of the Government which falls on Tuesday, Aug. 4.

A concert by the Coast Guard Academy Band scheduled for 4:30 p. m. at the Hatch Memorial Shell will open the celebration and at 5 p. m. a colorful demonstration by various floating units of the service will be presented in the Charles River Basin, just off the Memorial Shell. These include an exciting lifeboat race with crews from the Scituate, Hull, Gloucester, Nahant Stations, participating, a capsize drill that will enable spectators to obtain a close-up view of self-bailing lifeboats which play such a prominent part in rescues at sea while methods of rescuing survivors from vessels driven ashore along the coast will be demonstrated by a breeches buoy drill.

A land parade, headed by the Boston Police Department Band will move over a route from the Coast Guard Receiving Station at the Hotel Brunswick to the Esplanade and 100 volunteers will take their oath of allegiance at a mass induction ceremony at the Hatch Memorial Shell.

Besides Vice-Admiral Waesche, whose address will be carried over a network and broadcast shortwave to Coast Guard units all over the world, Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin and Capt. W. N. Derby, district Coast Guard officer for the First Naval District, will address the gathering.

Lieut. Commander G. M. Phannemiller, personnel procurement officer for the Boston area, heads the committee on arrangements and will officiate at the mass induction ceremony. Families of inductees have been invited to witness the ceremony from a special reserved section. Assisting Lieut. Commander Phannemiller is a special citizens committee appointed by Mayor Tobin.

Postmaster Nominations Are Confirmed by Senate

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The Senate has confirmed these postmaster nominations:

Massachusetts——Henry J. Cottrell, Beverly; John E. Perkins, Essex; Elmer A. Rollins, Lincoln; Maurice J. Bresnahan, Medway; John H. McCue, Nantasket Beach; Neil R. Mahoney, North Billerica; Michael J. Walsh, North Reading; Mary L. McParlin, Sandwich; William F. Lawless, Stockbridge; Charles H. McDonald, Westboro; Paul Revere Robie, West Dennis; Philip J. Gallagher, Woburn.

New Hampshire — Albert J. Picard, Derry; Benjamin H. Dodge, New Boston; Robert E. Gould, Newport; Harriette H. Hinman, North Stratford; Marion H. Weeks, Warren; Margaret A. Laughery, Whitefield.

Regular Trains Overloaded But Racing Special Runs On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—As civilians find it increasingly more difficult to obtain gasoline for their private cars or accommodations on railroads and busses—and Office of Defense Transportation Chief Joseph Eastman appeals for full public co-operation in order to curb transportation bottlenecks that may cripple the war program—the eyes of New England are focused on Rockingham Park Race Track.

Special trains—as well as busses, taxicabs and private cars with A, B, and C ration stickers—are moving thousands of people to this gambling center, which, though a considerable distance from populated areas, did a larger business last week than in its opening week a year ago.

H. F. McCarthy, Director of Traffic Movement for the Office of Defense Transportation, answers a query on the situation by declaring: "Operating of special busses to race tracks discontinued under Office of Defense Transportation Order No. 11. Railroads have restricted special services to sporting events voluntarily."

The Rev. Ernest Converse of Concord, Superintendent of the New Hampshire Christian Civic League and long-time foe of racing in New Hampshire, says that while he has not looked into the matter, it "is a sad picture, if true," "It is ridiculous," he says, "and I'm sorry to have to hear about it."

From various parts of New Hampshire comes word of rising indignation over this situation. Coal and other fuel dealers report that they are meeting with great difficulty obtaining deliveries of fuel oil by rail. Train and bus patrons report accommodations overcrowded. And thousands of workers are storming local ration boards throughout the State complaining that they have not been allotted sufficient gasoline to get them to and from their work—jobs in war industries and associated activities in many cases.

To date Gov. Robert O. Blood has been reluctant to discuss the matter with the press, except "off the record." But observers about the Statehouse are of the opinion that the management of the track has placed itself in a position where it may ask favors of the Governor. It is no secret that the present State Administration is counting on the race track for nearly $1,000,000 to balance its budget for the current fiscal year. And the track provided $10,000 for the State Council of Defense, which has been operated largely with volunteers.

It is expected that the Christian Civic League and church and civic leaders will shortly make themselves heard on the question of the race track and politics, especially because of the need to use all available transportation facilities and manpower for the war effort.

Civil Service Warning Issued

Any person eligible for State or municipal civil service appointment who refuses a position without good reason will be dropped from the civil service list, according to Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service.

The Director's statement came as he pointed out that 47,079 persons in the past eight months have been certified for classified civil service positions, and only 1,376 have accepted appointment.

He added that in the labor service 18,228 men were approved but only 688 have been willing to go to work for the State or local governments.

Mr. Lupien said that the Federal Government and private industry were draining away help.

Hawaiian Sugar Imports Up

Definite decreases in sugar imports from the Caribbean area have been nearly balanced by increased imports from Hawaii, according to Eldon C. Shoup, New England Regional Rationing executive.

Although sugar imports are still below normal, there has been sufficient sugar from Hawaii and manufacture of sugar from beets in the Midwest and Louisiana, to almost offset the drop, he said.

Just at present, he pointed out, New England households view the situation with optimism because of the extra bonus stamps now in force. Stamps 6 and 7, each good for two pounds are effective until Aug. 22.

The over-all sugar picture, however, is so impermanent and unpredictable, Mr. Shoup explained, no ruling has been made on the value of sugar Stamp 8, nor on how long it will be valid.

Stamp 7 was awarded to householders as a bonus in the early part of July when warehouses were bulging with sugar receipts.

New Trustees For Wilbraham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILBRAHAM, Mass. — Four new trustees have been elected to the Board of Wilbraham Academy, it was announced by Charles L. Stevens, Headmaster of the Academy, which is celebrating its 125th anniversary this year. They are: Raymond E. Baldwin, former Governor of Connecticut; Charles G. Greenhalgh, Pawtucket, R. I.; William A. Hebert, Longmeadow, Mass., and Dudley R. Sibley '14, West Hartford, Conn.

Wilbur E. Mallalieu, Secretary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters of New York City, is President of the Board of Trustees of the Academy. Parker Newhall of Rye, N. Y., is Vice-President. L. Marsden Hubbard of Hartford, President of the Connecticut River Banking Company, is the Treasurer, having held this position for 12 years.

Brighton Man Promoted To State Salvage Chief

Henry J. Smith of Brighton has been named Chairman of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee to replace Gurth F. Chambers, it is announced by J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Mr. Smith, formerly Salvage Director for Metropolitan Boston, succeeds Mr. Chambers who has been promoted to Salvage Director of New England.

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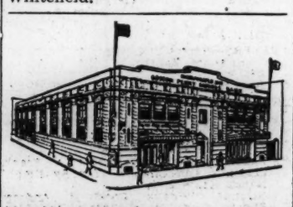

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RAF Bombers Blast Düsseldorf

Continued from Page 1

two squadrons of Canadians, carried incendiaries and explosives which ranged up to two tons.

While the RAF was engaged over Germany, Nazi night raiders lashed at scattered points on the British East and Northeast coasts, but preliminary reports indicated the attacks were not heavy.

Berlin radiocasts said the attacks were centered upon Hull. One enemy plane was reported downed.

The RAF assault on Germany was the fourth of the week and followed a day of intense aerial activity over the Occupied French coast in which hundreds of British and German fighter planes fought air duels that continued until dusk.

The British Air Ministry reported 11 Nazi planes—including three of the powerful new Focke-Wulf 190s—were shot out of the sky in these combats, while British losses were put at eight aircraft.

Boston bombers which accompanied the RAF fighters on their cross-Channel sweeps attacked the airdrome at Abbeville, docks at St. Malo, and targets in Brittany.

During the night Axis bombers also bombed the Cairo area for the second time this week. Five persons were killed and 12 were injured, it was announced officially.

Warnings also were sounded in Alexandria and the Suez Canal area and several provinces of Upper and Lower Egypt.

Battle in Russia:

Capture of Salsk Claimed by Nazis

Advices from Berlin stated that the Germans had captured Salsk, about 100 miles southeast of Rostov and had crossed the Stalingrad-Krasnodar Railway on a broad front.

Just to the north, however, Soviet troops were reported from Moscow to be still defending the bend in the River Don before Stalingrad. Russian counterattacks were reported in this region.

Around Bataisk—15 miles from Rostov — hand-to-hand engagements marked some of the battles and Nazi pressure forced further Russian withdrawals.

Russian shore batteries and Marines were reported in action southwest of Bataisk, indicating the invaders were within striking distance of the southern beaches on the Gulf of Taganrog if not the Azov shores.

Soviet observers insisted that German armored strength had been so depleted as to force another revision of Nazi offensive strategy.

Mechanized equipment crushed hundreds of acres of wheat and flames scarred the countryside in the widening battle for Caucasian oil, railways and seaports. Cossack cavalrymen were reported striking from the old hills, or Kurgans.

The Don elbow, an area miles in depth and the width of the Don, was cut by tanks as Red Army men, with strong air support, were reported holding the Germans from the western bank of the river with a fury that in some sectors forced the invaders back.

The Soviet Information Bureau said Soviet armored detachments destroyed the headquarters of two Nazi forces and killed at least 1,500 men.

Germans 'Rehearse' Defense of France

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Aug. 1

Germans have conducted a dress rehearsal of invasion defenses on the French coast, it was reported from Paris today.

German circles reported they were satisfied with the co-ordination displayed by the land, sea, and air forces participating and said the test proved "German defenses of the European coast are completely in order."

Nazis Declare Foe Split by Attack

Berlin's version, however, said strong Nazi fighter, dive-bomber, and heavy-bomber squadrons attacked Red Army forces "cut off from retreat across the Don" at Kalach, 50 miles west of Stalingrad, and split them into various groups.

It was obvious the Russians had been able to move considerable tank reinforcements into the field despite German strafing of the Don river crossings.

Russians were said to have made two more crossings to the west bank of the Upper Don after fighting their way through barbed wire and mine fields south of Voronzeh. Captives were quoted as saying the 168th Nazi Division was badly depleted and the morale of the Seventh Hungarian Brigade was shattered.

Flank attacks and the use of small tanks to protect river landings have supplanted Nazi frontal assaults by massed tanks, the newspaper Red Star said.

This shift in a campaign in which Nazi Field Marshal Fedor von Bock has mixed straight power drives and encirclement attempts, the flying wedge and the psychological attack, was attributed by Red Star to the losses the invaders had suffered in machines as well as manpower.

German efforts to round out the occupation of the Don River bend were reported thwarted repeatedly and the 113th German Infantry Division was declared routed and chased back several miles by Soviet tank crews in the district of Kletskaya, 80 miles northwest of Stalingrad.

Red Star said that in a number of places the Germans were resorting to defensive use of artillery and mortars against Russian tanks which attacked beneath a cover of bombers and fighters.

South Sea Moves:

Japanese Extend Hold on Solomons

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia announced today that the Japanese had extended their hold on the Solomon Islands east of New Guinea by establishing themselves on Guadalcanal Island, a suitable site for air bases.

The disclosure was made in a communiqué relating that Japanese installations at Kukum on the north shore of the island were attacked Friday by Allied planes which also damaged a large enemy cargo ship off shore.

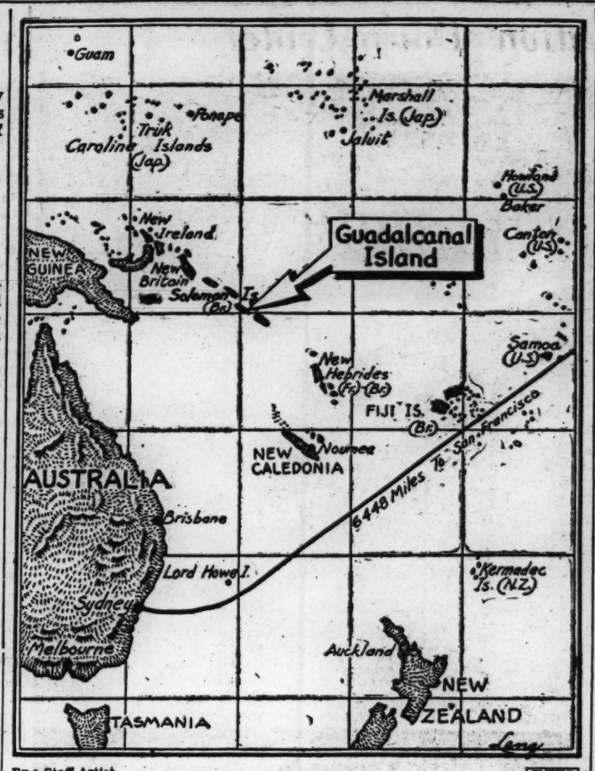
Other bombers operating far to the northeast attacked and "probably hit" a Japanese cruiser in the Banda Sea south of Amboina in the Dutch East Indies, the bulletin said.

The Japanese began moving into Guadalcanal about six weeks ago, apparently with the intention of establishing air bases there, a spokesman said. The island is one of the southernmost of the group, which extends in a chain for about 500 miles to the southeast of New Britain. Bougainville, northernmost of the group, was occupied by the enemy some time ago.

On the Papuan Peninsula of New Guinea, where Allied and Japanese patrols have clashed recently within 60 miles of Port Moresby, advance Allied base, the land situation was described as "static," but Allied bombers raided the Japanese-occupied village of Buna in the Gona Mission area and started two large fires.

Japanese units which have been probing the approaches to Port Moresby were landed in the Buna-Gona region July 22. Advance units have reached the region of Kokoda, about half way to Port Moresby, but there they face the towering, almost impassable Owen Stanley Range.

A single Japanese plane dropped one bomb Friday a few miles from the village of Mossman on the northeastern Australian coast north of Townsville, but damage was minor, the communiqué said.



By a Staff Artist

Japanese Edge Nearer

Nipponese troops have occupied Guadalcanal Island in the Solomon group thereby establishing a new base against American supply lines to Australia.

Ship Recaptured:

French and British Clash Off Algeria

A French destroyer and naval planes have recaptured the French ship Mitidja from a British submarine crew which had seized her, it was officially announced last night in Vichy.

The Mitidja was en route from Oran, Algeria, to Marseille when it was stopped and seized by the British submarine crew July 26, a Vichy Admiralty communiqué said.

The communiqué emphasized that the ship carried no war contraband, and added: "A French destroyer and a group of planes of naval aviation intervened to deliver the ship which arrived at Marseille without any other incident."

Air War in China:

U. S. Pilots Down Nine Zero Planes

anew on the Chekiang Province coast, this time 30 miles south of Japanese troops have landed Wenchow, and have started a drive inland, the Chinese High Command announced.

Other Japanese forces operating from Wenchow and the inland Chekiang town of Lishui have recaptured Tsingtien, 22 miles inland from Wenchow, a communiqué said.

United States Army pilots attacked a formation of 29 Japanese Zero planes over Hengyang airdrome July 31 and shot down nine in a fierce air battle without losing a single pilot, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell's headquarters announced today.

A tenth Japanese plane was reported damaged and was believed to have crashed, although its destruction was not officially confirmed.

The engagement was described as the biggest aerial battle in this theater since the "Flying Tigers" of the American Volunteer Group were absorbed by the United States Army Air Force on July 4.

It brought to 17 the number of planes lost by the Japanese in attempts to raid the Hunan Province airdrome in the past two days.

Four of nine Japanese bombers were shot down by American fighters and four Zero fighters were destroyed later in the day.

The night air battle was described as "particularly noteworthy." It was the first time any Japanese planes had been shot down over China at night.

Although they again escaped without pilot casualties Friday, the Americans lost three pursuit planes—one of which was knocked out while undergoing repairs on the ground.

Aleutian Islands:

10,000 Japanese Reported in Arena

Japanese forces in the Aleutian Islands area were estimated by a Naval spokesman in Washington today to be about 10,000.

The three points now occupied by the Japanese are Kiska, Attu, and Agattu Islands. About 5,000 Japanese are ashore on these islands, and about 5,000 more are in the surrounding waters on transports and naval vessels, the spokesman said.

The Navy spokesman said Friday night that aerial reconnaissance so far had failed to disclose any enemy landings on the undefended Pribilofs, 250 miles northwest of Dutch Harbor.

A move by the Japanese into the Pribilofs, reported for some time, not only would bring the enemy much closer to the Alaskan mainland but would put them in a strategic position for a flanking attack on Dutch Harbor.

Navy officials questioned, however, whether the Pribilofs could be used for very extensive sea and air operations. The four rugged Bering Sea Islands—St. Paul, St. George, Otter, and Walrus—have no harbors. Navigation experts at the Navy Department said the Bering Sea waters afforded anchorage only when the wind is blowing from the land.

Several hundred inhabitants of the two main islands, St. Paul and St. George, were removed several weeks ago.

Atlantic Sinkings:

Submarine Toll Mounts to 406

Brazil's eleventh ship loss of the war, disclosed Friday in a message from an Argentine tanker, and the Navy's announcement of the sinking of a Panamanian vessel increased the Associated Press total of announced losses in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor to 406.

Ship sinkings announced during July reached a total of 79, representing destruction over a period of many weeks.

The Brazilian ship was the freighter Barbacena, a 4,772-ton ship built in 1909. In a message to the Argentine Naval Ministry, the Argentine tanker Tacito said it had rescued 17 survivors off the northern coast of Brazil but did not state how many crew members were missing.

The Panamanian vessel was hit by four torpedoes before it went down July 18.

Members of the crew took to two lifeboats and were picked up three hours later by a United States naval craft.

Allies Gearing Policy To World-Wide Reform

Continued from Page 1

over-concentration upon revolutionary theories when the struggle with Naziism is still in the balance. Yet there is clearly need of a definite allied policy toward the revolution to put cohesion into the cause of the United Nations.

If the revolution is to be guided into sane, constructive ways, the whole policy of the 26 free nations must take on a world approach. Britain's Uthwatt Committee on land reform; its Scott group on rural improvement and its Beveridge Committee on Social Security; America's Wallace Board of Economic Warfare, its Kimmel Committee on Post War Planning and its Hitchcock Committee on Post War labor—these and all such constructive bodies must harmonize their work with world reforms.

This is the truth that British and American leaders are beginning to express in their speeches. Almost all of them insist on the world outlook. Mr. Hull in his broadcast speech of July 23 said:

"One of the greatest of all obstacles which in the past have impaired human progress and afforded breeding grounds for dictators has been extreme nationalism. Nationalism, between the last war and this war, defeated all attempts to carry out indispensable measures of international economy and political action."

Mr. Wallace said on May 8:

"Those who write the peace must think of the whole world."

The same thought was conspicuous in Mr. Welles's Memorial Day address when he said:

World Scope of Equality

"If this war is a war for the liberation of peoples, it must assure the sovereign equality of peoples throughout the world."

On the British side, Mr. Eden a week ago spoke of working for "a world-wide civilization in which each country shall get the opportunity to develop its own life to the benefit of all."

These ideals are only just beginning to take definite steps. Nationalism still maintains a strong hold. One Conservative English monthly complains that "Englishmen are being asked to die so that the glory of England and of the Empire may be submerged in the intangible world of dim abstraction."

Herbert Hoover and Hugh Gibson in their peace program, while conceding the necessity for international machinery to restore peace, suppress cartels and provide for backward peoples, insist on the greatest possible measure of national sovereignty, including freedom to impose tariffs. Even Czechoslovakia's President, Eduard Benes, pillar of the League of Nations, cautions against too hasty ambitions in the way of internationalism.

However, the conflict is not yet over, and it is doubtful whether the state of the world at its conclusion will leave much choice in the scope of the moves toward internationalism. The state of Europe, after Hitler has finished with it, may well call for the immediate control of every working international institution.

Agencies That May Act

Such agencies as the American Lend-Lease Administration, the United States Office of Strategic Services in London, the combined Chiefs of Staff group, the Supreme Allied Supply Command, the Pacific War Council, as well as the International Labor Organization and other elements of the League of Nations—all are likely to be called into immediate, if not permanent, operation, and the basis of a measure of international government might then be laid forthwith.

At present, there seems to be a vast difference between Hitler's elaborate division of Europe and the world into farm, mining, and industrial areas radiating out from a central Germany—and the general proposals of Milo Perkins of the United States Board of Economic Warfare to set "the whole world at work in all-out production" or the equally general program of Mr. Wallace and Mr. Welles for controlling cartels, monopolies and privileged minorities and the prevention of all attempts of one nation to exploit another.

It is true that these proposals, like the Atlantic Charter and the previous Wilson Fourteen Points, make no attempt at blueprinting a new world order.

That will come at a later stage.

But what they do effect is a powerful educational campaign—far more intensive than has ever been attempted, to lift people's thoughts from the purely national to the international plane.

If the change is effected in people's thought, it may be assumed that the necessary machinery will be found.

New Mexico Official Denies Bribery Charge

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug 1 (AP)—Attorney General E. P. Chase of New Mexico yesterday described as "wholly unfounded" a charge of bribery brought against him by a County Grand Jury and demanded an immediate trial.

"I am absolutely confident that my innocence of the charge will be established at the trial, he said in a statement. He added that since he was seeking re-election he would waive trial by jury to obtain a trial as soon as possible. He was indicted on charges of accepting a bribe in connection with an official opinion in May, 1941.

Sitka Spruce To Be Cut For Use in Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Sitka spruce trees of the Tongass National Forest here, tall giants that have been growing for five and six hundred years, have been summoned by the War Production Board to do their part in the war effort. They will be logged on a large scale and the wood will be used in making trainer or pilot planes and gliders for the Army and Navy.

The Tongass Forest contains 80,000,000,000 feet of standing timber of which 20,000,000,000 is spruce, the remainder being hemlock with some cedar. As soon as the current handicaps of obtaining labor, materials and transportation are met, operations will begin on a production schedule of 10,000,000 feet a month. B. Frank Heitzleman, regional forester, will direct the huge project and Charles G. Burdick, assistant forester, will manage it. Headquarters have been set up in Seattle from which the logging operations will be let to contractors.

Because spruce is valuable as a substitute for steel in the fabrication of trainer planes, the Government has recently frozen all of this timber wherever it is held, even in private ownership. Alaska spruce, because of its slower growth in the north latitudes, with annual rings closer together, is stronger and tougher for the framework of planes than any other spruce.

The wood is used in slender, steel-like wing spars where it is criss-crossed and glued together at the joints and then tacked, producing a strong, light framework. These lengths of wood are produced by laminating thin strips of spruce together with glue. Often the spruce is clear and tough enough to be used in its natural state.

Only about 16 per cent of the spruce log is suitable for the exacting specifications of plane manufacture. The remainder will be used in making strong boxes in which to ship heavy equipment and machine parts for the Army and Navy. As much as possible milling of this spruce will be done in the sawmills of this city and of Juneau; the remainder will be rafted and towed to mills of Puget Sound.

Sitka spruce is found all the way down the West Coast. In the deep forest it is found with long, straight boles and foliage many feet above. But as a second-growth tree it is extremely beautiful with the blue-green foliage peculiar to spruce.

Stands of spruce on the Olympic Peninsula are tied up either in the Olympic National Park or in school lands. Efforts are being made to have some of the spruce released from the park, and a movement is under way to sell it from the school land reserves.

The Tongass Forest is a rain forest similar to the famous forest of the Olympic Peninsula in Washington, with trees growing upon the remains of ancient forest growth and the same "tropical" undergrowth of ferns and devil's club. Only prime trees will be harvested under the selective logging policy of the national forests, with the forests left for perpetual yield.

Cargo Planes

Continued from Page 1

scarce materials needed in aircraft frames and engines.

Mr. Nelson promised that if the extra materials can be found where Mr. Kaiser says, the much-publicized "miracle builder" will get "plenty of action."

Mr. Kaiser previously had told a Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee that conversion of a part of his shipyard capacity on the West Coast could be undertaken immediately upon receipt of a "go" signal from war production authorities.

Change in Attitude

Undersecretary Patterson indicated that the Government would not disrupt its present war production program to include Mr. Kaiser's planes, but would be glad to contract for them on the side.

"It must be remembered," he said, "that the aircraft industry is now locked up in what our aviation men believe is the best-balanced production program for war. I do not believe it would be wise to disrupt that program."

Encouragement given Mr. Kaiser during his conference came as a surprise to many officials in the Capital, because WPB experts had previously voiced skepticism about the feasibility of building huge planes of the Glen L. Martin "Mars" type on shipbuilding ways.

Backed by Cromwell

The Senate Subcommittee, headed by Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, heard a good word for Mr. Kaiser from James H. R. Cromwell, former Minister to Canada, yesterday. Mr. Cromwell said the Kaiser plane program was necessary because "we are losing this war because of lack of fast transportation of troops and supplies, and because we can't even get spare parts to the fighting front."

In New York, meanwhile, the National Maritime Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, announced support of the Kaiser plan, recognizing that "the essential need of the moment is to deliver the goods wherever they are needed as rapidly as possible."

Two other revolutionary plane designs described to the Lee Committee yesterday by their sponsors included a mammoth cargo plane to be lifted and propelled by a combination of engines, helium gas and air tunnels, and a plywood plane capable of carrying 3,000 men a distance of 1,200 miles. The first was described by Horace young of the Aerodynamics Research Corporation and the second by W. W. Christmas, who said his plan had been turned down by the Navy.

Castillo Advises Argentina To Prepare but Urges Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — President Castillo told a brilliant array of generals and admirals, at the annual Army and Navy banquet, to train their men to be ready, at any time, to resist any attempt against Argentine sovereignty or for any event requiring "military reaction."

His speech, however, had a definitely pacifist setting. Time and again he extolled Argentina's "traditions of peace" and insisted these must be maintained.

Speaking for the first time as President, he warned against artificial agitation at home and told "warmongers" they were at liberty to leave for the "real battle-front" where they could "fight against the authentic enemies of democracy" instead of agitating uselessly at home, where the real enemies were "probably within their own ranks."

Around the President as he delivered this message were the War and Marine Ministers, the Spanish Ambassador, the General and Admiral chairmen of the Army and Navy Clubs, and the highest leaders of the armed forces, most of whom are his close friends.

There would be no toleration, he said, of any pressure to force the Government to act beyond its policy of "prudent neutrality," but, he added, the country could rest assured that the executive would be the first to take "opportune measures, according to the circumstances, to maintain, intact, national dignity."

It could not be concealed, he said, that the situation was "quite difficult" and that events might bring "disagreeable surprises," but, he added, it was just at such times of public confusion that the country turned to their army and their navy so that "inspired in their tradition of honor, these would be watchful, with the President, in behalf of national dignity, according to the demands of duty and under all the aspects of legality."

"You know, commanders and officers," Dr. Castillo told his listeners, "how big the problems are which demand our attention today." He described these problems as "Argentine and American" and insisted on avoiding misunderstandings and contributing to the indivisibility of continental solidarity and fraternal feeling in spite of any "passing difference." The President evoked the memory of San Martin and his liberating army in proof of Argentina's contribution to continental unity.

The President also stressed Argentina's Pan American career. It had seen "132 years of active Pan Americanism," he said, and he felt entitled to insist on Argentina's aims of making law and justice the substitutes of force and to "reiterate the postulate of having as enemies only those who are enemies of Argentine liberty and of that of any other country linked to us in continental confraternity."

Alluding to the Argentine "traditions of peace," Dr. Costello recalled President Roosevelt's words in Buenos Aires in December, 1936, referring to this city's "splendor to be the capital of peace." That, Dr. Castillo said, was a prophetic truth which later years had confirmed.

Argentine pacifism always had been conscientious and constructive and was by no means the result of the fear of war itself, he said, and national military history proved this.

He pointed out that Pan Americanism had always been a doctrine of peace. "It has neither been a doctrine of war nor has it sought the isolation of our countries from the rest of the world," he declared.

Army and navy speakers praised Dr. Castillo's policies and insisted that public opinion was behind them. They praised his ability and sincerity in the management of foreign relationships. They also asked for acceleration of national industrialization to provide the arms the fighting forces required.

Prices and Your Purse: Buys for Meatless Days

Continued from Page 1

can motorists to store or scrap their cars.

Sample checks show that the number of ration books now in use on the East Coast is about 10 per cent less than the total held under the May 15-July 22 temporary ration system.

Salvage Strategy

Are you saving for Uncle Sam?

Old iron, steel and rubber: Find out where your local salvage depots are and take these to them:

Fats and grease: Take this, strained, in lots of not less than a pound, to grocers displaying posters designating them as collection depots. One pound of waste kitchen fat furnishes glycerine to fire four antiaircraft shells.

Tin cans: Find out if your city is one of the 140 where collection campaigns are under way. Remove both ends and labels. Step on can to press it nearly flat.

The waste paper campaign is stalled at the present time, the market glutted by co-operative housewives and Boy Scouts. In some cities, even the Salvation Army won't carry old newspapers away because they don't have storage space and the price has fallen from 70 to 10 cents a hundred pounds. Next winter when fuel oil runs low, newspaper balls soaked in water and dried may come in handy for fireplace heating. Remember them in the last war?

Patriotism in Reverse

Don't be like the woman in the War Information Office cartoon who berates the junk dealer: "Only 39 cents for all this metal? Why where's your patriotism?"

Railroad Passes

Railroads are cracking down on pass-riding passengers at the request of the Office of Defense Transportation.

On western lines requests for trip passes for personal travel must show the reason or necessity for making the trip. Eastern and southeastern railroads will limit exchange transportation to one trip a person a year after five years of service.

Stove Tips

In view of an anticipated shortage of stove pipe next winter, the OPA advises householders to:

Thoroughly clean their old pipe inside and out with steel wool or sandpaper.

Apply asbestos furnace cement, purchasable for a few cents at hardware stores, to all small holes and scratches.

Remove lengths containing large holes and replace only these lengths with new pipe.

Apply a good heat resistance paint.

Emergency Maneuvers

East Coast motorists, don't let this happen—but if you should:

Lose your gas ration book: obtain another by applying at your local War Price and Rationing Board, giving a complete description of the lost book including the number and type of unused coupons and how you lost it.

Run out of gas: (Leon Henderson did this week) present your ration book to a filling station to keep while you take a container of gasoline to your car. When you drive back to his station he will remove the proper coupons and return the ration book to you.

Non-Farm Labor Increase Highest Level on Record

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said yesterday that non-agricultural employment increased 152,000 between mid-May and mid-June to 41,415,000, the highest level on record.

June non-agricultural employment exceeded the previous peak (December, 1941) by 335,000, and the June, 1941, level by 1,940,000.

Miss Perkins said the conversion of the automobile industry to war work was "very remarkable" and had been accomplished much more rapidly than expected.

The automobile industry showed an employment gain of 5.2 per cent or 18,100 workers between mid-May and mid-June. Many other industries engaged in war work also showed substantial gains during the month. These included shipbuilding, aircraft, foundries, engines, electrical machinery, machine tools, ammunition, steel, explosives and machine-tool accessories.

Factory employment increased 100,000 during the month, the war industries accounting for most of the increase. Employment in Federal, State and local government service also continued to increase sharply, while transportation and public utilities also reported further increases in employment.

Somewhat offsetting the gains were employment losses in trade, mining, and contract construction.

Wood-Fired Locomotives

Wood-fired locomotives are now a common sight on all secondary railways in Sweden, according to the Department of Commerce.

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Food Shortage in France Reaches Stage of Crisis

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This year weather conditions have not been favorable to the establishment of Hitler's "New Order." Most agricultural experts agree that as a result of the severe cold during the winter and the rainy spring, crops in Europe are likely to drop considerably, probably 15 or 20 per cent, as compared with 1941.

Although crops in France are said to be somewhat less affected than those in other German-occupied countries, the French certainly will not be better off than the other subdued peoples. Europe under Germany's iron heel has become an economic unit to be ruthlessly exploited by the "master race."

To prevent a food crisis in Germany, the Nazis will draw all available foodstuffs from the conquered nations. Since France collapsed in June, 1940, the French people have lived on the edge of starvation. In 1942 French crops are likely to be more deficient than in the previous year. Increased food deliveries to Germany, therefore, signify what may happen to thousands and thousands of French men, women, and children.

The Vichy Government has made frantic efforts to improve or at least to stabilize the French food situation. Several hundred thousand acres of waste land have been newly put under plow, while at the same time cultivation of all nonessential crops has been considerably restricted.

Shortage of Machinery

Shortages of labor, horses, fertilizers, agricultural machinery and other implements, however, have prevented any substantial rise in production. Crops in France have constantly remained far below the prewar level. In 1938 France produced 80 to 90 per cent of its needed food, but in 1941, though crops were higher than in 1940, French soil yielded only 50 to 60 per cent of the country's needs. While the wheat crop was only 60,000,000 quintals, as compared with 80,000,000 quintals in the last prewar year, and the meat supply was only 50 per cent of normal deliveries, the country had to feed a German occupation army which may be estimated at one half to three quarters of a million men. France, moreover, had agreed to deliver 5,000,000 quintals of wheat to Germany, allegedly to provide for the French war prisoners.

Yet, besides these wheat exports the Nazis receive other important food deliveries from France. The exact amount of these supplies has never been revealed to the French people.

It is not surprising that the French food situation is steadily worsening. In April, 1942, Max Bonnefous, Undersecretary of Agriculture and Food Supply, announced that the country faced an acute wheat shortage of 5,000,000 quintals. "If this shortage," he added, "is not made up, this will mean six breadless weeks for the French people." So far the Vichy Government has still refrained from taking this drastic step but only, as a Government spokesman pointed out, "in mortgaging the future."

Another Cut in Bread

In the course of the last year, however, food rations in France had already been cut down. Today, the French consumer receives only 9.7 ounces of bread daily instead of the 12 ounces he got last year. Moreover, the quality of the bread is inferior. Meat distribution has been lowered to 1.25 ounces daily instead of 1.8 ounces, cheese to 0.25 ounce instead of 0.5 ounce daily in 1941.

While receiving a reduced quantity, the French people at the same time are paying considerably more for their food. According to recent reports from France, the price of bread has increased 50 per cent; milk 60 per cent; butter 100 per cent; cheese 100 per cent; meat 100 per cent; potatoes 120 per cent, and vegetables as much as 300 per cent.

The black food market has largely contributed to embitter social relations in today's France. "Rationing has been imposed," a Vichy Government spokesman recently declared, "to protect 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 Frenchmen who earn less than 1,500 francs ($35) monthly, but others are benefiting from the illegal market either because they have relations with people in the country or because they are rich."

Resistance Weakened

Statistics would seem to indicate that the lack of adequate food has resulted in a sharp increase in mortality rates, especially among children.

Reports from Switzerland where French children were taken for a one-month vacation indicate that many French youngsters have a deficiency of weight ranging from 8 to 16 pounds. Adults in France receive only half and children only three-fourths or three-fifths of the quantity of calories believed required.

On the whole the outlook on the food situation in France is very gloomy. While this year's crops will probably be from 10 to 15 per cent inferior to those of last year, German demands for food deliveries are likely to increase. History shows that slow starvation is likely to diminish rather than increase the revolutionary vigor of a people. Thus in inflicting new sufferings upon the French people, the Nazis are not only helping to relieve the food shortage in Germany but to curb the growing tide of revolt among the oppressed French people.

Equal Pay for Women Shares In Australian War Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 1—The campaign for equal pay for women is being continued. The Government has given the lead by accepting the principle of it in three Government-owned munition factories, provided women can prove they are as efficient as men and capable of the same output.

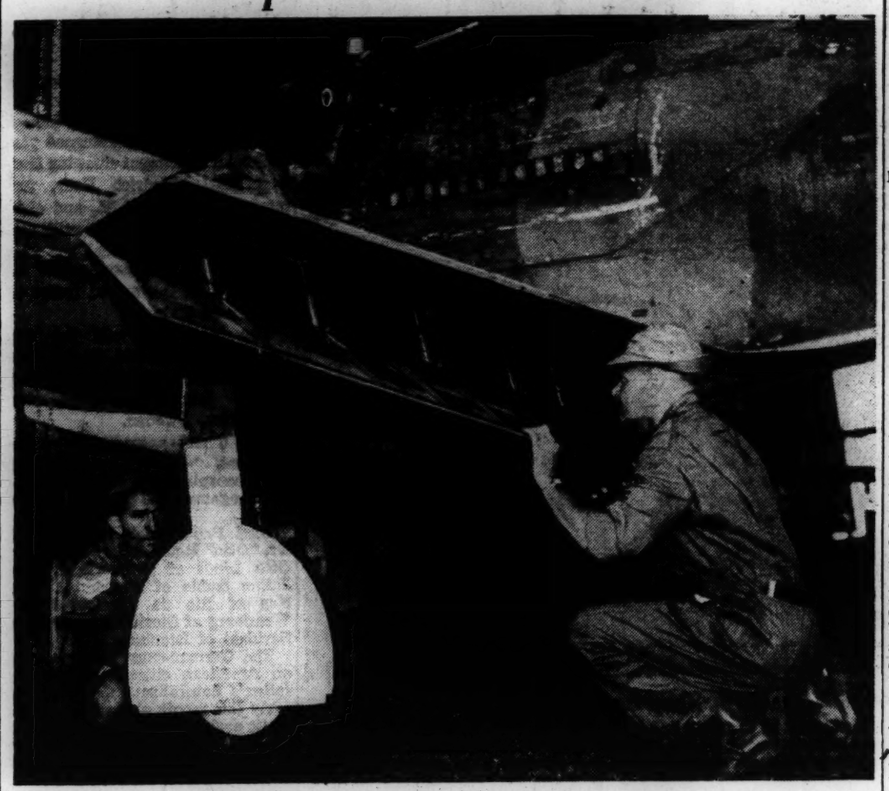
Complete adoption of equal pay is to be examined by the Government three months hence when there is a possibility that the system will be extended to women in all Government factories. The Minister of Munitions, Norman J. O. Makin, states that one factor operating against women in the claim for equal status was that absenteeism is higher among women.

He added that a number of reasons contributed toward women's absenteeism. Fatigue due to longer working hours was a factor, as was the fact wives often absented themselves from work when their husbands were home on leave from the forces.

Canada Seeks Rubber

A campaign is under way in Canada to collect 25,000 tons of scrap rubber during the current year, according to the Department of Commerce.

Co-operation 'Down Under'



American and Australian Airmen Work Together

United States and Royal Australian Air Force mechanics jointly test retractable undercarriage of an American fighter plane before test pilot takes it up from a Queensland airdrome. Australian mechanic is shown at left. U. S. mechanic at right.

Trials Rushed By Gestapo's Civil Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new departure in Gestapo technique—the formation of so-called Civil Summary Courts to try civil cases in the occupied countries—was disclosed in a recent publication sponsored by the Czech Government in exile here.

The courts first made their appearance on Sept. 28 in the Czech cities of Prague and Brno, and were established during the early stages of the reign of terror by the Gestapo deputy, Reinhard Heydrich.

The booklet, entitled "Prague Braves the Hangman," was published by the Czechoslovak, an independent London weekly with close attachment to the Czech Government in exile.

The penal system set up a new kind of law called Civil Martial Law, or Zivilstandrecht. In 20 days of session, ending Oct. 31, the two summary courts handled 1,396 cases, and passed 312 sentences of capital punishment, the pamphlet states.

No Defense Allowed

On one day, 315 sentences were passed, and on several other days the total number of cases handled exceeded 100, it was declared.

Defense, the booklet explained, was not permitted. Judges were unknown to the people of Czechoslovakia, and their qualifications—if any—were never published.

Only four types of sentences were passed. If a person was not sentenced to execution—which was carried out immediately in the same building—he might in rare instances be acquitted. Two other sentences were common: complete or partial confiscation of property, and handing over the entire case to the Secret State Police, an authority which was not responsible to any legal structure.

No appeal was permitted from the verdicts of the court, and the accused often did not know when he was being brought before SS (Elite Guard) men that he was being tried and not merely questioned.

'Justice' Expedited

Describing the procedure of the courts, as based upon the information supplied by persons who had survived them, the account states that the only identification of the defendent was his answer "here" when his name was called.

The sentence was read, and the accused was ordered to answer merely whether the accusation was true or false. If the charge was admitted, "justice" was swift. If the accused denied his guilt, his word was matched against that of the Gestapo agent in charge of his arrest, and the outcome was equally as swift.

Executions were carried out by young boys whose promotion in the Gestapo ranks depended upon the number of executions they were credited with, the pamphlet states.

Thunder in South

The South has twice as many thunderstorms as the North and the frequency of torrential rains is much greater, says the Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce.

Air-Work Unity in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Australia — The Royal Australian Air Force and the United States Army Air Corps work together from the ground up. Australians and Americans assemble the American fighter planes, here in Queensland where planes from America are assembled, and Australians fly as escort to American-manned bombers on raids from Australian bases.

Australians' earlier in the war adapted themselves to American planes and methods, and since then they have combined with United States Air Corps men as a smooth-working unit.

Getting the crated planes from ships in the Brisbane River to the airdromes is a long haul, but until they can get in the air, the farther away the planes are from the enemy, the safer they are.

It is not long before they are in the air. In fact, unpacking, assembling, testing, and ferrying one to an operational station is less than a day's work.

Americans and Australians now use each other's slang, dine together, and when on leave share entertainment and recreation together.

Where Will Nazis Be Stopped? Army Basis of Red Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

German successes along the Don raise the all-important question whether and where the Nazis can be stopped. Will it be at the Volga or in the Urals? Will they be able to cross the Caspian Sea and threaten India from bases in Iran, Turkmen, and Afghanistan?

As long as the Russian armies remain intact, withdrawing from one position to the other, Germany cannot even dream of having won victory over Russia. The Russian Front is extremely flexible but its "final stand" will always depend upon the army. No natural obstacles except the mighty Volga River protect the Russian hinterland.

The Urals are a geographical conception, the traditional dividing line between Europe and Asia, but their hills and forests never mislead Russia to a Maginot Line complacency. The importance of the Urals is based on their natural resources and the industries which have been built around them but not on strategic considerations. From that point of view, the Caucasus alone shields the two main approaches to the oil of Baku.

Time Is Vital

The Russian military strength, therefore, depends primarily upon its manpower and the amount of available planes, tanks and guns. It does not matter whether the three latter are produced in factories close to the front, or far from the front, or shipped from the United Nations. What matters is that trained soldiers get them in time for use.

In manpower the Russians have a great advantage over the Axis and their satellites. In its prewar area of 1938 Russia would have 180,000,000 inhabitants by now. Although the German-occupied regions were populated by one-third of the Russian population, all able bodied younger persons have been withdrawn in time behind the Russian lines. From this population, amounting to 75,000,000 between the ages of 15 and 40, war workers and soldiers are recruited.

While the women take over the work of men, millions of soldiers are mobilized. Russia can put into the field trained armies of 10,000,000 and 20,000,000 soldiers without affecting its war industry or agriculture. Every year 1,600,000 young Russian men come into the military age. Their number will rise to 2,000,000 by 1946. On the other hand, the German manpower reservoir supplied 640,000 men who reached the age of 20 in 1940, while the number of new recruits will decline to 530,000 by 1946. Russia thus produces three times as many young men fit for military service as Germany.

From 1932 to 1946

In 1932 Russia had 3 times as many men of the age of 20 as Germany. This proportion rose to 3.5 times in 1934, declined to 2.2 times in 1940, to rise again to fourfold by 1946.

Germany with all its satellites of active warfare — Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Finlad, and so on—has less human resources than Russia. Every year Russia has as many new recruits as the combined forces of Germany, Italy and Japan.

Germany so far has occupied a little more than 500,000 square miles of a total area of not less than 8,200,000 square miles.

The Russian armies can retreat and resist over a distance of several thousand miles. Russia has 3,000,000 square miles of forests chiefly east of the Urals and there its army could disappear before the eyes of the invader without the danger of a crushing defeat. As the Germans advance, that prospect becomes increasingly probable.

Chicago Hotels Taken Over By Air Force Radio Men

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (AP)—Nobody called for a bellboy and ordered a crepes suzette at the Stevens or Congress hotels today. If they had, they probably would have gotten Army beans and a horselaugh.

From 12:01 a. m. today the Stevens and Congress hotels ceased to exist as such. The Stevens, known as the World's largest hostelry, became Unit 1, and the Congress, stopping place of nine Presidents, Unit 2 of the Army Air Force Technical School for Radiomen.

Auchinleck Rose Steadily

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 1—Germany's Rommel and Great Britain's Auchinleck, contending now for mastery in Egypt, are military commanders with at least three important qualities in common—drive, tenacity and appreciation of the need of speed.

Both have applied these assets strikingly in recent weeks. General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to launch highly successful attack, "the Auk"—Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck—to halt it and start thrusting it back.

The extensive buildup which Marshal Rommel has had in the German press—and in the British papers, too, for that matter—endows him with a flair for brilliant unorthodox methods. But a study of his operations in North Africa shows that generally speaking he has followed the established fighting tenets for open warfare laid down by Gen. Heinz Guderian and other Nazi panzer experts. These are:

1. Always test the enemy's dispositions in depth before engaging; otherwise your vigor is likely to be dissipated and the momentum and communications endangered in dealing with attacks to the flank and rear from unsuspected mobile columns.

2. If your armored formations lose compactness, halt, regroup them, link them up for fresh advance protected by tanks and combined firepower.

3. Avoid having your armored formations split up during operations or they likely will be dealt with in detail and will have little prospect of recovery.

Rommel Followed Rules

Marshal Rommel has adhered to these rules rather more closely than the British have and this is held here to be one reason why he has the best of the argument so far.

As the British have repeatedly found out to their cost, the worst thing to do in a desert melee is to advance without carefully reconnoitering and run into resistance of unsuspected strength. That seems to be what the British did on the fateful June 13th, when, according to the most reliable reports available here, Gen. Neil Ritchie's men followed the retreating Axis tanks into the range of an unsuspected concentration of antitank artillery batteries.

General Auchinleck has been bringing his special talents to bear on the situation with what are considered very satisfactory results so far.

Like Marshal Rommel, General Auchinleck does not rank in military staff college assessments as a great strategist. "Extremely sound" is a description usually applied to him. His reputation is for being wise with supplies. He sent out a steady stream of war matériel and reinforcements to Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell in the Middle East when he, General Auchinleck, was commander in chief in India, and since he has been at the receiving end, he has been repeating the type of work he did in Britain when a German invasion seemed imminent. As general officer commanding the Southern Command he then formed at top speed one of the large new field armies, complete with armored divisions. Since his transfer to the Middle East from India last summer General Auchinleck has bent every effort to safeguard Egypt against invasion, too.

He is a Scotsman who went to Wellington School in England. He obtained a commission in 1903 and has done most of his soldiering in India. He fought in the Middle East in the first World War and in the present one was the commander who organized and carried out the withdrawal from Narvik at the close of Britain's abortive and belated attempt to frustrate German plans for the invasion of Norway.

His appointment as Commander in Chief in India after holding the Southern Command gave him the second highest post in the British Army.

Marshal Rommel's soldiering, by contrast, has been intermittent. He does not belong to the clique of Germany's Army generals, but despite this, or possibly because of it, he is the only German leader apart from Hitler who has been written up in the Nazi press. This is because he is one of the most spectacular strong-arm leaders identified with the Nazi party.

As one of Hitler's favorites, advancement comes readily to him—as witness his promotion to field marshal during the present campaign which he has not yet won—and the reputation manufactured for him is that he is a man far more concerned with reckless onslaughts than strategic considerations. There was little to suggest this in the manual on infantry tactics that he was responsible for after rejoining the Army in 1934.

Well-Built Career

General Auchinleck, proceeding methodically upon his distinguished military career, went through Imperial Defense College. He served as instructor at the staff college at Quetta, India, and was a member of the expert committee on the defense of India in 1938.

Marshal Rommel's activities in prewar years were with storm troopers of the Nazi Party, and not with the army until he rejoined it in 1934.

In the World War he won at Caporetto Germany's equivalent to the Victoria Cross, the Pour Le Mérite medal, and at Königsberg in 1922 he laid the foundation for his party career by commanding the storm troopers on their first big scale public appearance.

Before the present war he was a colonel, in charge of Hitler's personal headquarters in the Sudetenland following the Munich appeasement. In France he commanded the panzer division that first broke through at Sedan and after the French collapse he set about training his now celebrated Afrika Korps for service in the desert, allegedly going to an elaborate length of preparation by the use of special hothouses for acclimatization practice, and schemes of that character.

Subsequent North African operations of Marshal Rommel go to make up military history that is still in the process of writing and in the writing of which General Auchinleck proposes to exert influence such as suggested in a recent order of the day.

In this he wrote: "The situation now calls for supreme effort on the part of all of us. We are fighting the Battle of Egypt—a battle in which the enemy must be destroyed. You have shown you can stick it and I know you will stick it right out until he can stand it no longer. Until he cracks the enemy must be given no rest. He must be attacked and harried wherever you find him. The battle is not over yet and will not be over until we have defeated him—and defeat him we will."

Auchinleck in Jeep Directs Big Battle

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 1

Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, who has taken over personal command of the British Eighth Army in Egypt, has been directing the El Alamein battle from a jeep in the field, a military commentator said.

The commentator quoted an officer's report from Egypt as saying "I went to Army Headquarters and found Auchinleck rushing about the battlefield in a jeep flying the Union Jack, dining under the stars and sleeping under a map truck."

Japanese Americans Seek War Service

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1 (AP)—Some Japanese in the Manzanar War Relocation Center want to fight for the United States, Roy Nash, Director of the Center, told the Commonwealth Club today.

A number signed a petition to the President asking that they be allowed to fight on the European front, Mr. Nash said, citing the petition as evidence of the loyalty he said many of the Japanese had for the United States.

Manzanar morale was illustrated, Mr. Nash asserted, by the camp's challenge to the nearby community, Bishop, to a bond-selling contest.

"I am sure Manzanar would have won," he commented, "but for the fact that the Government fell three months behind in paying them."

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Canadian Troops Ready For Role as Spearhead

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN UNITED NATIONS SOUTHEASTERN COMMAND — American, British, and Russian agreement on the urgency of establishing a second European land front stresses the significance of the spearhead role for which the Canadians have been undergoing preparation here.

In Great Britain today, there are nearly four times as many Canadian soldiers as there were in Canada's entire peacetime military establishment of 40,000 men. And, while straining impatiently at the leash on vital defense duties here, they have been studying sectors of the continental coast that seem favorable for offensive operations.

They have worked out attacks in theory with the aid of maps, photographs, and scale models. They have been subjected to as many campaigning strains as possible in protracted exercises carried out with only such light equipment and transport as could be taken across the English Channel aboard ship for the use of forces immediately following up Commandos, airborne troops, and other specialists trained to blast gaps in the enemy's defenses, to soften the territory behind his forward positions, and to dislocate his lines of communication and supply.

Ready for Continent

Today, therefore, they are getting all set for continental operations with some of the fullest-trained formations in Britain's new and, to a great extent, secret, high-power army. Simultaneously a fresh sweping call-up of men into the Home Guard foreshadows the delegation of increased defense duties to this unpaid garrison of one and three quarter million spare time soldiers, and the release of a maximum number of full time troops for active service overseas.

I had a revelatory close-up of the Canadians when they were undergoing the biggest workout they have had since the first detachments arrived in Britain more than two years ago. This exercise, which kept them on the move for more than two weeks with a minimum of food and sleep and a maximum of fatigue, was specially devised to find out what the participants' limit of endurance actually is. And it failed only because this limit kept ahead of the demands made on it to the very end.

At all levels of command the Canadian machinery and discipline functions in a way that won the highest praise from Lieut.-Gen. B. L. Montgomery, commanding the Southeastern Command. He told me afterwards, "They're absolutely firstclass and are at their best when the battle becomes fluid and mobile. Their natural characteristics are then most valuable."

Experts in Reconnaisance

Canadians have a particular flair for night patrolling and I heard of one instance when a corporal of the Royal Canadian Rifles penetrated the opposing defenses so effectively he actually heard a company commander giving orders for withdrawal, and went back to his own lines with full information. In this matter of reconnaisance, said General Montgomery, British troops, as a whole, have much to learn from Canadians.

Officers and men alike slept rough in the field, with only blankets and groundsheets, and they were strictly forbidden to supplement their hard tack rations by making purchases at villages through which the operations took them. But on the last day they were going as strongly as ever, their morale evidenced by the way detachments sang on one more march forced upon them just when they were settling down for a long overdue rest.

In the usual type of short exercise lasting two, three, or four days, mistakes can be made and people can get away with them. For instance, fit men can go without proper sleep nearly all the time if necessary, and if rations fail to come up through mismanagement, no serious harm is done. But being out in the field for a fortnight, commanders had to make sure that their men were sufficiently rested and fed to carry out orders, and to maintain efficiency day after day, night after night, even though instructions to move on came through designedly at inconvenient times.

No Chance to Rest

The infantry did all its trekking on foot—British troops were involved, as well as Canadians—and just as a detachment was beginning to rest after a forced march to some objective it was likely to be obliged to form up again and push on to a fresh position miles away. This was all part of General Montgomery's plan to take the troops to what seemed the absolute limit of physical achievement, and then to make them prove for themselves that they could go away beyond it.

Perhaps the greatest tribute to the standard of efficiency maintained throughout was that, although more than 100,000 troops were involved, the casualties worked out at an average of only four men a thousand—one through misadventure and three listed as sick. It is the General's view that the standard of physical fitness of soldiers in Britain today excels anything of the kind previously known here.

The essence of success in modern warfare is speedy mobility, and this quality was strikingly illustrated again and again in this long exercise. Once 40 tanks, all settled down for the night, were out of harbor and on the move within 20 minutes, and one formation traveled 250 miles in the course of 10 days' hard, if theoretical, fighting. One entire division covered 40 miles in 18 hours, after 10 trying days.

In building up its new mechanized army, Canada has found fine material in its "cat men," so called in their peacetime vocation of driving caterpillar tractors in the lumber centers. Many are now wizards with the heavy Churchill tank. There has been a valuable intake, too, from Canada's big motor industry at Oshawa, Ontario. For the rest, the Canadians are men from all walks of life who bring to their soldiering the qualities of toughness and resourcefulness that distinguished the Army of the Dominion in World War I.

Ford Passes Another Milestone

Associated Press

Auto Maker Visits Little Shop on Birthday

Sitting in the first automobile he made, and in the shop and among the tools with which he made it, Henry Ford observed the seventy-ninth anniversary of his birth on July 30 by visualizing what the future holds for mankind. He foresaw a world made immune from war through a federation of all its peoples and an intensification of production for human needs and legitimate desires. Although he predicted wide use of cargo-carrying aircraft after the war, he believed substitution of the family plane for the family car is remote. We'll always have roads, he said, and as long as we have those we will have motorcars.

Jury Indicts Nine as Spies Against U. S.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury returned yesterday an indictment charging Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., and eight men in foreign countries with setting up an international spy ring to gather information on war industries and the armed forces of the United States.

The indictment said the ring had offices in Madrid, Spain; Zurich, Switzerland; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Istanbul, Turkey, and Stockholm, Sweden.

The others named in the indictment, which charged them with conspiracy to commit espionage against the United States, were:

Karl Bauer, Max Bucholz and Dr. "Otto" Baum, all of Germany; Otto Lindt of Switzerland; Don Julian Rubio of Madrid; Alfredo Nae of Rio de Janeiro; Izante Wennberg of Stockholm, and C. J. Saridaki of Istanbul.

The German-born Bahr, who is an American citizen through his father's naturalization, was seized early this month aboard the diplomatic exchange ship Drottninghoim while it was docked at Jersey City. It was charged that he attempted to slip into this country by posing as a Jewish refugee.

An indictment charging Mr. Bahr with conspiracy to commit espionage was returned by the Grand Jury July 21. He has been held without bail in Hudson County jail awaiting trial, which has been set for Monday.

The papers given Federal Judge William F. Smith yesterday were labeled a "superseding indictment" by the Jury. Thorn Lord, Assistant United States Attorney, who presented the case to the Jury, did not disclose immediately what action would be taken on the oriignal indictment.

The new indictment charged Lindt, Rubio, Nae, Wennberg and Saridaki with maintaining offices in their respective countries for the purpose of gathering and forwarding to Germany information on the United States' war effort. The indictment charged that Bahr would have been the ring's link in this country.

Musa Indicted

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Jean Leonard Musa, Swiss-born American citizen accused of acting as a secret agent for the Vichy Government, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury yesterday on charges of "acting as an agent for a foreign Government without prior notification to the State Department."

If convicted he could be imprisoned for as much as 10 years.

United States Attorney Mathias Correa contended that Musa was on the pay roll of the French Embassy in Washington from September, 1940, to last April and was paid out of funds earmarked "services of information." The Government charged that Musa disseminated Vichy propaganda, handled passport applications and "cared for other matters."

Yugoslavs Obey Authority Of Chetnik Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 1—Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's guerrilla warfare in Yugoslavia is more than organized opposition to the conqueror. It amounts virtually to an "underground state"—a nation within a nation.

The Yugoslav people secretly carry out the orders of the Chetnik patriots who fight on in the mountains and rural areas. According to advices reaching neutral Bern, General Mihailovitch has built up a widespread military-civilian shadow organization that reaches into almost every phase of Yugoslav life. The Chetniks make laws which are obeyed, they collect "taxes" and they even make surreptitious use of some of the legal administrative channels which are under Axis direction.

The Germans and the Italians "control" the big cities and arsenals of the country, but the Chetniks are respected and feared by the people.

The Chetnik, as General Mihailovitch's group is best known in Yugoslavia, is primarily a Serbian organization, but its power and influence is also felt equally among other Yugoslavs.

Creed is Rigid

The Chetnik is an organic growth dating from the 16th century, with strong roots in the history and psychology of the people. Its membership rules are monastically severe. A Chetnik must never forego an opportunity to make the supreme sacrifice if he can serve his country by so doing. Capital punishment is the penalty for failure to do this. A Chetnik must never be captured alive. His philosophy is simple and ruthlessly direct: Traitors, "fifth columnists" and other antinational elements must be "eliminated" as quickly and as effectively as possible.

The Chetnik accepts only members without family or social ties. When outside ties are assumed members must retire from the active list to become part of the intricate network of affiliates who aid Chetnik fighters with food, shelter, information, money and other auxiliary services.

Chetnik developed through centuries of fighting against Turk overlordship. Hence, its members are specialists in guerrilla mountain fighting behind the lines and amidst enemy posts. They were "parachutists" before the days of the airplane.

Women Also Members

Women also are members of the Chetnik. During the last war Baba Stana, a Chetnik girl 16 years of age became a legendary figure because of her skill. She was credited with 300 Germans killed. In the present war there are many Baba Stanas.

During the rise of Hitler Chetnik reorganized and was more closely associated with the Army without becoming Regular Army troops. New Chetniks are trained for two years for special tasks. Army influence did not spoil the spirit of the Chetnik, as its present performance shows. Frequent cases of self-sacrifice, such as carrying explosives to enemy munition depots and going up with charges are well authenticated.

Here is how the Chetniks operate in their control over the civilian population.

Germans order the peasants to work hard on farms and deliver a certain percentage of their goods to German authorities. Chetnik orders the peasants to hide foods and plant crops late so they will be rotten before ripe. Peasants obey the Chetnik.

Serbs Defy Germans

Germans order Serbian workers to volunteer for work in Germany. Chetnik orders them not to do so. Hence although 60,000 Croatians have gone to Germany not a single Serb has volunteered to go. No temptation of higher wages, coal or food could break their fear and respect of Chetnik law.

Germans ordered puppet Premier Gen. Milan Neditch to send a Serbian unit to the Eastern Front. General Neditch reluctantly sent a symbolical detachment of 700. The Chetnik gave orders too to these "anti-Bolshevik crusaders." Hence they got only as far as Budapest, where they were sent home by the Germans for spreading seditious propaganda among Hungarian soldiers.

Germans ordered bushes and trees removed 50 yards each side of highways. The Chetnik ordered people to plant high grass along the roads. The grass was planted.

As fast as Germans reconstruct bridges and tunnels with forced workers, the workers blow them up on orders of the Chetnik. Near Umka a three-kilometer tunnel was blown up, preventing the Germans from transporting stolen rations.

Nazis to Wipe Out Yugoslavian Bonds

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 1

Germany proposes to wipe out the Government debts of conquered Yugoslavia by outright confiscation and the arbitrary cancelation of some bond issues and compensation for others, the German press disclosed yesterday. Only Axis nationals will be eligible for compensation.

Disclosure of the plan was made when details of an agreement, signed by Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Croatia, and Hungary on July 22, were published in German newspapers which noted that Germany had the greatest interest because of her close economic relations with what was formerly Yugoslavia. Germany also represented the interests of Serbia.

Internal obligations of the estimated bonded indebtedness of 30,500,000,000 dinar does not include debts to foreign countries which are to be adjusted later. The dinar is not quoted on United States exchanges now, but before the war was linked to the dollar at a rate of 55 to the dollar.

Women Tighten Their Grip On Jobs in Aircraft Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—More than 39,000 women are employed in productive capacities in the aircraft manufacturing industry, as compared with only 1,900 nine months ago, according to a survey by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America released here today.

"The number of women actually building warplanes in the industry has increased 1,952 per cent since October, 1941," the survey found. "Employment of women in the industry started on a small and, in many cases, an experimental basis. Now women having proved they can handle almost any job in an aircraft plant as well as men—and some jobs better—their employment is being expanded as manpower wanes.

"Thus, what was once looked upon as a dubious, although necessary, expedient to meet war demands now is an accomplished fact."

All aircraft companies give preference to wives and widows of men in the armed forces, the Chamber reported. When women first were employed in the industry, they were assigned to such work as inspection, sewing, and upholstering; now they are working on almost every job—save those requiring lifting, the survey disclosed.

Average Cross Section

Women workers in aircraft plants represent an average cross section of the feminine populace, the survey says. There are shop girls and school teachers, housewives, stenographers, waitresses, farm girls, textile and garment workers, young girls just out of school or college, and some grandmothers.

Reviewing experiences of various aircraft companies with women workers, the survey reports that all divisions of United Aircraft Corporation are employing women in increasing numbers. At the Vought-Sikorsky Division women have become "seamstresses of metal," operating spot welding machines which stitch together the skin of tht Vought Corsair, new Navy fighter craft. At Pratt & Whitney women have taken over many jobs on the big 2,000 horsepower double Wasp engines, and women are working on minor assemblies at Hamilton Standard Propellers.

Vultee Aircraft began employing women more than a year ago and is convinced that women's efficiency proves that an even greater share of direct production can thus be handled if the national emergency so requires, the survey discloses.

Officials of The Glenn L. Martin Company are enthusiastic over the production performance of thousands of women on its assembly lines. A few months ago the company trained a small group at its vocational school and gradually placed them in jobs. Today there is scarcely a Martin manufacturing department without women employees.

New Machines Designed

Wright Aeronautical reports that after using women for some years as inspectors and on similar jobs, an extensive combination of newly designed machine tools and new training methods now make it possible to employ women even on heavy machine tools turning out parts of Whirlwind and Cyclone engines.

North American Aviation started with 12 women on the electric subassembly line last November and has added many more in other departments. The Piper Company, producers of trainers, liaison, and reconnaissance planes, has women working as welders, drillers, and on final assembly.

Bell Aircraft, makers of the Airacobra pursuit planes, started employing women last December with such good results from the first group which worked on small parts assembly, machines, and inspection, that the number gradually was increased as additional trained women became available.

The Sperry Gyroscope Company has women doing actual assembly work on airplane parts.

Douglas and Boeing use women extensively in their Production Departments. Douglas even has women in its Engineering Department, as does Martin and Curtiss-Wright Corporation's Propeller Division, where women are employed on many propeller-making jobs which once were strictly masculine.

At Consolidated Aircraft, said to be among the largest employers of women on the West Coast, officials said that in many cases women are proving faster than men on delicate assembly jobs, and spoiling less material.

Fairchild Engine & Airplane put women in the most unique job, police duty to aid in fighting sabotage, accidents, and fire—not strictly production, but one of the countless ways in which women are helping to "Keep 'Em Flying."

Dragon Society Band Disclosed

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—The presence in the United States of a band recruited by Japan's Black Dragon Society to aid a possible invasion has been disclosed by the F. B. I. with the announcement of the arrest of an alleged organizer for the group, which claims 100,000 members.

The prisoner, Mimo de Guzman, a Filipino, of 1236 Euclid Avenue, Washington, D. C., was described by the F. B. I. as an active figure in a drive to form a "fifth column" among Negroes in America.

P. E. Foxworth, Assistant F. B. I. Director, said yesterday in telling of the Filipino's arrest, that one of the stated purposes of the group—"The Pacific Movement in the Eastern World"—was to assist the Japanese in an invasion of the United States.

Mr. Foxworth said that De Guzman served in the United States Navy from 1918 to 1930, had been dishonorably discharged from the Coast Guard, used some 19 false names, had a long criminal record and was wanted in Washington for violating the postal laws.

He was arrested Thursday evening and charged with failing to return his draft questionnaire.

Mr. Foxworth said that De Guzman informed his recruits that "the Japanese will supply you with rifles when the time for invasion comes," but to buy and store all the firearms they could to prepare for "the day."

'Dry Duration' Seen Nation's Need

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Prohibition Party's National Executive Committee asserted yesterday that "national war efficiency demands national prohibition for the duration."

The Committee, which met here to plan the Party's next national convention, issued a statement contending that "the weakest point in our war effort up to now has been its failure to recognize the liquor evil as part of the nation's problem of morale."

The Committeemen voted to convent their full National Committee next Dec. 23 in Indianapolis to fix the time and place of the next national convention, which, they said, would be held at least 15 months in advance of the national election.

The committee also announced that the Party would have state and congressional tickets in "many of the states" this coming autumn.

Army Plane in Fatal Crash On Newark Parking Lot

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1 (AP)—An Army plane plunged down over the roof tops of industrial Newark last night and crashed with terrific impact into a parking lot, killing two Army officers, Lieut. Col. George R. Smith, autogiro and meteorologist expert of Mitchel Field, N. Y., and Maj. J. J. Simandl, Assistant Post Exchange Officer of Bolling Field, Washington.

They were flying from Washington through bad weather when their basic training plane went out of control near Newark Airport.

Mexico Ratifies World Plan For Work Statistics

MONTREAL, Aug. 1 (CP)—Mexico has ratified the International Labor Convention governing the compilation of statistics on wages and hours of work, it was announced here July 28 by the International Labor Office.

The Convention was adopted at the conference of the international labor organization in Geneva in 1933. Countries ratifying it agree to adopt a standard system for the compilation of wages and hours of work statistics. Mexico is the tenth country to ratify the convention, which has the force of an international treaty.

The convention is the second recently ratified by Mexico and the thirteenth it has ratified since the formation of the international labor organization. In June Mexico ratified the Convention on Holidays with pay for seamen.

Mexico's latest ratification brings the total ratifications of the 67 conventions adopted by the I. L. O. to 884.

'Hurry Up' Demand In Tony Martin Case

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1 (AP)—Testimony that Lieut. Commander Maurice N. Aroff had issued "hurry-up" orders for the handling of naval enlistment papers of Tony Martin, Hollywood actor and singer, was offered at Commander Aroff's court martial on charges of scandalous conduct.

Commander Aroff is accused of asking and accepting Mr. Martin's $950 automobile the day after the singer was sworn in as a chief specialist.

Underwater Weir at Niagara To Check Gouging of Falls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 1—The eyes of the engineering world are once more focused on Niagara Falls where the bouts between man and the swirling, rushing, treacherous waters of the Niagara River have always held plenty of the unexpected. This time it is an experiment designed to remedy the gouging out of the apex of the Horseshoe Falls, which has been destroying its own beauty and diverting water from the American Falls.

A weir is being constructed under water, extending from a point a short distance above Goat Island to the Canadian bank. This will not only divert water from the Horseshoe Falls, retarding its self-destruction, and send more water over the American Falls, adding beauty to the somewhat skimpy flow of recent years, but it will have another important objective: it will raise one foot the water level in the Grass Island pool, boosting power production by 14,000 horsepower, thus eliminating for the present the need for the construction of new power plants for industrial production.

For two months, workmen have been busy erecting towers on a split or causeway built upstream from Goat Island and on the Canadian mainland. Each of these towers, which have seen duty in New Mexico and Texas on land cableways there, is 150 feet high and is mounted on a mobile carriage operating on railroad track. Propelled electrically, each can be moved 80 feet from the center location upstream and down.

Solidity Is Vital

This mobility is needed to obtain the desired placing of rock slabs and stones in construction of the weir, which will be 45 feet across the top, sloping down to the base on the river bottom. The slope upstream is gradual, while the downstream side is cut off rather abruptly. Solidity is vital if the weir is not to be carried away by the tremendous ice pressure exerted in winter in that portion of the river.

Cribbing is out of the question because it would entail unnecessary risk for the workers and would be almost impossible in view of fast and treacherous currents. By means of the towers, stone will be transported over the river in a gondola car operating on an inch steel cable capable of supporting 10 tons. On a similar cable between the towers will be another car carrying an inspector or two who will communicate instructions by shortwave radio to an operator in a control room mounted on the Canadian tower.

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Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Saturday, August 1, 1942

Successful Letter Writing: The Thought Quality

First of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline Hower
Professional Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I have before me just a little piece of white paper," said Robert Louis Stevenson. "It is blank and meaningless as it stands, yet what marvelous possibilities it contains!"

Never have letters played a more important part in human affairs than today—letters to our military forces, letters that inform, sell, collect, adjust, arrange. Never before has it been so urgent that we express courage, good cheer, charity, and avoid gloom, impatience, and the loss of our sense of humor.

Dwight Morrow offers a helpful idea. He was in the office of a naval official during the last World War, when a young officer entered, saluted, and stammered, "Sir, a fleet is approaching, and the harbor is filled with explosive mines!" The official didn't even look up from his desk. "Sir," he charged, "you are violating Rule 6." The young man saluted and departed, whereupon Mr. Morrow, puzzled by this proceeding, inquired, "And what is Rule 6?" "Never take yourself too seriously!" was the answer.

Not for an instant does Rule 6 admit of carelessness. It does help clear and keep clear the mental atmosphere.

Approve or Condemn

The people around us sense whether we approve or condemn, like or dislike them. A customer wrote a large mail order house:

"When, when, when, for heaven's sake, when do I get my money back for that bobsled I ordered last fall? It was so long ago that I have forgotten the exact date, but I know it was right after I moved here in November.

"The order reached you, for you wrote as if you were trying to put some other sled over on me. Don't you think I know what I want? This is to tell you that I wouldn't have taken anything else but the sled I ordered if you had sent it. As it was, I didn't get any sled at all.

"Send back my money and I'll trade elsewhere. I m done. I have dealt with you from various addresses for many years—perhaps too many, if you feel so sure I can be neglected. Do I get my dough, or do I publish you?"

Undisturbed by the exhibition of spleen, the letter writer who received that complaint answered as follows:

"Enclosed is our check for thirty-four dollars and ninety-five cents, the amount you sent us about six weeks ago for a sled which never reached you.

"As you ordered your sled from an old catalog and the manufacturer is no longer in business, we could not supply the one you wanted. We have a much stronger sled in the same size and practically the same style, which we have been listing at a higher price, but we were willing to send this without extra charge and wrote you to that effect. No reply reached us, and we wired that we would ship the more expensive sled if you had no objection. Receiving no answer to the telegram, we made shipment over the Big Three Railroad, November 15.

"Three weeks later the agent wrote to us that the shipment was on hand unclaimed and that the consignee was unknown. As no better address could be located, the sled was returned to the factory. Apparently its not reaching you was due to no fault of ours, but to the fact that you were not yet known by the agent in your new home.

"This does not affect our interest in your satisfaction, however. We are still anxious that you should be pleased in every transaction with us; and if you will reconsider our proposition, we will allow the special price of $34.95 on the better sled, provided this letter accompanies your order and is enclosed in the envelope we are sending you.

"You have reminded us of many years of satisfactory dealing with us, and we hope to serve you to our mutual pleasure and profit for many years to come."

Sensed the Mental Attitude

Notice how the customer sensed the mental attitude of the correspondent in his answer, which follows. He specifically mentioned kindness and patience.

"That telegram you sent never reached me, I suppose for the same reason that the agent didn't notify me when the sled came.

"I am returning your check, and you may send the sled. It sure is a bargain. Please accept my thanks for the kindness and patience you have shown.

"I have been dealing with your firm a number of years and have never yet had a matter that was not adjusted or explained to my entire satisfaction in the end. I am heartily ashamed of losing my temper—and I hope you will forgive my rudeness. I am with you and for you to the finish. Yours more than ever."

* * *

"The likelihood of success of your letter will depend 95 per cent on your mental attitude," said a sales manager. Watch the thought quality of your letter!

The second article in this series will be found Monday in the news columns.

Rittase

Your Letter Is Your Personal Ambassador

How well does your letter speak for you or for your firm? Does it reflect the sincerity and directness you feel? Do you sometimes wish for a quick review of methods so you might improve them? Today we begin a series of articles which will give you just this sort of review. Whether you write personal or business letters you will probably find this series helpful. By way of introducing the subject of the series, we show you a school head dictating letters to a student secretary. The picture is from the Chandler Schools, Boston, which offer advanced secretarial training to secondary school and college graduates. Alan W. Furber, retiring director, is shown here. On this page today is announcement of the new head of the Chandler Schools, Miss Marjorie Aldrich Landon, who will begin serving September first.

Teach Yourself How to Write Good Letters

An important form of communication is the letter, whether business or personal. Much may depend on the way in which its writer presents the ideas it conveys. Over many years a recognized expert among professional letter counselors, Miss Aline Hower of St. Louis, Mo., has served many business firms in this capacity. She has also lectured to clubs and written extensively. Today begins a series of 26 daily articles on successful letter writing. In this series Miss Hower gives swiftly and briefly some of the most essential points in making a letter effective.

More Gratitude Did It

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucks, England

My little people were inclined to come to the table at meal times, look around at the food prepared and comment upon it—very often unfavorably. "Oh bother, cabbage again!" or "Mummy, you know I don't like fat."

When war came along with its food problems, not to mention the necessity of mother taking over all the household duties including those of father, nurse, cook, laundry maid, etc., I found it increasingly difficult to keep my patience when the grumbles started, especially after a morning's shopping, a good deal of contriving and thought and then the cooking to produce a nourishing meal. I found the mealtime was spent coaxing or threatening.

Then one day after reading an account of how our heroic merchant ships made constant perilous journeys to keep us fed I realized that we all needed more gratitude. When the next meal was ready I did not call the children in until their helpings were ready on their plates. I started them off kindly—not too much fat, nor too much cabbage. When they came to the table I proposed that they should say thank you. I saw them eyeing their plates and their little faces looked a bit grumpy, but I gave them no time for the usual complaints. I told them about the ships and I told them about Mummy having spent most of the morning preparing this meal. Then I asked them whom we should thank. First they said "Mummy." I shook my head. Then "the sailors"—wrong again. So I asked, "Who gave the sailors and Mummy the love to give you this meal?" They all answered, "God, of course."

We made up our little grace there and then, "Thank you, Father-Mother, for the love that gives this meal."

Since then we have had practically no grumbles and food has been eaten which was never touched before. It is amusing to see the faces and hear by the inflection of their voices when they give thanks that there is something they specially like on the table. To quote an example—our precious weekly joint had been very fatty indeed, so I rendered down the surplus fat and put a basin of dripping on the table for tea. "Oh! Thank you, Father-Mother, for the love that gives this dripping, I mean meal."

Another habit we are combating is that of careless speaking. One of the children is particularly rambling and incoherent. Her stories and descriptions of events at school, etc., are composed in innumerable "ums," and objects as well as people are indicated as "Things" or "What's his name."

So we started a campaign against "ums" and "things," trying to find the simplest word to describe what we had to say. It was quite a popular game and of course the great object was to catch Mummy. In quite a short while this child's vocabulary has improved and she expresses herself more clearly. She is also more mentally alert.

I hope this letter will help other mothers or guardians as I have so often been helped by letters in this column. (Mrs.) C. McM.

A Saturday column

New Director For Chandler Schools

Action by the Board of Trustees of the Chandler Schools in Boston is announced by Dr. Frank Palmer Speare, President Emeritus of Northeastern University and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Schools. Dr. Speare announces the appointment of Miss Marjorie Aldrich Landon, B. A. Leland Stanford University, M. A. University of California, as Director and Dean of the Schools. Miss Landon, as Associate Dean and, later, as Dean of the Schools, has been an active member of the Administrative Staff for the past ten years. Trained for business, for teaching, and for administration, Miss Landon has had broad and successful experience in these several fields. Her work has been characterized by a sympathetic understanding of young people.

Miss Landon will assume the duties of her new position on Sept. 1 when she returns from St. Johnsbury, Vt., where she is a director of St. Johnsbury Academy Summer School for Girls. In this capacity, in that of counselor and administrator in several New England camps, as a member of the teaching staffs of the State Teachers College in Keene, N. H., and of Leland Stanford University in California, Miss Landon's experience in directing young people has been wide. This work together with secretarial experience in the office of the Dean of Freshmen at Wellesley College and two years as secretary to the Department of English at the University of California have given her unusually fine preparation for the directorship of the Chandler Schools.

Miss Landon is secretary of the New England Association of Deans and Advisers of Girls and an active member of the National Association of Deans of Women, the American Association of Junior Colleges, and the New England Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

Public Service Under N. Y. A.

A graduate student at Stanford University, who was doing practice teaching at a senior high school in Sacramento, was assigned to the department of audiovisual education of the city school system. Under the direction of the department head, he correlated audiovisual aids with courses of study and shared in developing, editing, printing, and rewinding films. He was responsible for the repair of projection machines and in part for their operation. He received orders from schools and distributed the requested equipment.

Girl Scouts Foster Plan For Girls to Do Defense Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kenmore, N. Y.

Because Girl Scout leaders of Kenmore, New York, were besieged with pleas from girls for a part in war work, a plan has been evolved by Mrs. William E. Currier of that village that it is expected will be a part of Civilian Defense throughout New York State and possibly the nation.

Since that Sunday in December when everybody started wanting to do something, Girl Scouts have been saying, "What can WE do? The Boy Scouts are messengers; they help in scrap drives. What about us? Isn't there any place for girls?"

Mrs. Currier thought there was, and it was her combined jobs as president of the Kenmore Girl Scout Leaders Association and Nutrition Chairman of the Kenmore Civilian Mobilization Committee that opened the way to a real service for girls.

Community Service

She found many women, mothers of small children, who wished to take war emergency courses—first aid, nutrition, home nursing and the like—but who had no one with whom to leave the children. This was the basis of the plan which, under the Community Service program of Civilian Mobilization, is registering girls from fourteen to eighteen years of age for volunteer work in caring for children of mothers who desire to enroll in Red Cross or Civilian Defense courses.

The girls are registering in the customary way with the Office of Civilian Mobilization, and are fingerprinted as are all applicants. They will be given an intensive course of training to prepare them for work in child care. There will be six lessons, two in First Aid and Safety under the direction of a Red Cross First Aid instructor; two lessons in Home Nursing by a trained nurse; one lesson in Story Telling by a staff member of the Kenmore Public Library, and one lesson in games for small children. The first group started training July 30th.

When working, the girls will be on duty for three consecutive hours at a time, allowing the mother two hours for class work and a half hour each way to get to class and return. They will serve without pay and will be placed in their own neighborhood.

Includes All Girls

The program which is originating in Kenmore, a village of nearly 20,000 people adjacent to Buffalo, New York, has the enthusiastic approval and sponsorship of the Erie County War Council. It includes all girls, not only Girl Scouts, and graduates of the course will be available when mothers are taking emergency war courses. If the mothers wish to arrange for their services at other times, it will be for the customary pay.

This plan is especially fine in that it can be followed in large or small communities, and the Office of Civilian Mobilization feels that it will be but a short time when some form of it will be in use throughout the country.

There is, indeed, a place for girls in war work.

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A Saturday Page

Gloucester Society of Artists

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

...east of the major Cape Ann ex-...bitions to open this summer, and ...rhaps the best, is the first 1942 ...ering of the Gloucester Society ...Artists in its gallery on Eastern ...int Road.

A year ago this organization re-...ed former policies and stiffened ...hibiting requirements, while ...ving a loophole for members ...o desired to continue the inde-...ndent idea of no-jury entry. As ...result of the new policy amateur-...m is held well within bounds, ...ith professionalism definitely ...ominating the show.

A smaller exhibition, also, gives pictures a chance to breathe, and may have much to do with the agreeable impression of the show in general.

Free from war echoes, the display strikes a cheerful if not a gay note, with accent on food and flowers. Still-lifes are really the life of the show, both from a lay viewpoint of pleasing color and from a professional angle of technical dexterity.

Take, for example, one of the most sophisticated of the flower suggestions, "Roses," by Mary Jane Holmes, a study in color accents, brushings and juxtapositions, with the white and red of the flowers establishing compositional focus in an environment of ruddy brushings, deepened here and there with blue.

* * *

Sophisticated, also, but in an entirely different color range, and consequently evoking an opposite emotional reaction, is "Two Roses," by Yovan Rodenkovitch. The similarity in subject matter, in fact, serves to press home the point that an artist's basic feeling toward his chosen material is of far more importance than the material itself. For Rodenkovitch uses high-keyed, fresh colors, holding them in a loosely vertical composition, from the two pink roses in a slim, tall vase to the vertical suggestion through color of an interior background. Colors are pink, green, light blue, yellow, white, gray and orange.

Strongly emotional is the same painter's landscape of storm at the water's edge, with blowing trees and a tiny windblown red figure, "On the Edge," not dissimilar in subject matter to Lester Hornby's "Storm from the East," a water color of Rockport beach with windruffled water, blowing trees, and two buffeted little figures against a background semi-circle of buildings.

Hornby, in fact, is pre-eminent among the water colorists. "Springtime — Portuguese Hill," like "Storm from the East," a composition into which you look down from a height, has a luminous color quality that outshines many of the oils.

* * *

Perhaps the most prolific of the exhibitors is Delores Ritter. Also one of the most versatile, this painter tackles everything from figure studies in oil to black-and-white jottings of the human form, a flower still-life, or brisk little water colors of Cape Ann landscape. Ballet dancers also attract her, and at least one large oil has been developed with a brisk feeling for composition transferred from the tiny landscape and harbor suggestions.

While a majority of the pictures suggest highly emotional temperaments, Edgar Corbridge's "Morning at Manset" and "The Sentinel" lean toward the intellectual, with their accent on forms in space; on building units geometrically bleak, disposed in a peculiarly quiet and almost static land or harbor environment.

Something of the same compositional control is felt in the tapestry-like conceptions by Emma Fordyce Macrae, including her "Head of Ruth" and her still-life, "Roses."

Occasionally an artist is represented in various media, thus giving opportunity to study differences in handling. Vera Andrus this offers black-and-whites — a panoramic, building-filled composition of Gloucester harbor, and a semi-circular, carefully patterned and less crowded "Les Trois Soeurs" (a quaint Gaspé harbor). To be weighed against these adroit lithographs is her oil of a lighthouse.

Where, in her black-and-whites, she works toward patterned compositional effect in "Lighthouse" her interest seems to concentrate upon brush stroke and color welding, with definiteness of pattern virtually nonexistent. It is, in fact, almost as if two artists were at work, the one sure of and experienced in a chosen medium, the other feeling her way over more or less unfamiliar ground.

Some New Summer Shows

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

A show which deals with the war and with Nazi oppression opened last week with enough interest attached to it to give a new note of vitality to the season's art offerings. It consists of five oil paintings and several drawings by Arnold Hoffman, who has been thinking about the cruelty of the Nazis toward the peoples of conquered Europe. Although he doesn't say so in so many words it is apparent that he has struck at the atrocities being committed by the enemy in Poland, as well as in France and Russia.

It is gratifying to find artists taking up the theme of the war and its implications with great seriousness, and painting it with imaginative power. Already we have produced a wealth of critical commentary and caricatures based on what we are told in the newspaper headlines. But not every artist has caught the true spirit of events at a point far removed from the actual war front. Mr. Hoffman seems to have done this. His paintings and drawings are thoughtfully considered and for the most part are very able in their interpretative grasp of the subject matter.

In this display a painting entitled "The New Order" treats the theme of the refugee, or the internee, with much effectiveness, showing a group of standing and seated figures, young and old, in a tent encampment. The figures are illumined against a gloomy background, and their moods of dejection, despair and weariness are mirrored with compelling force and interest. In another and equally successful work, "Nazi Messenger," Mr. Hoffman is similarly dramatic, recounting the moment when a German officer appears before a group of prisoners with an order which doubtless spells doom for a number of them.

* * *

Mr. Hoffman has done some excellent characterization in these pictures, emphasizing the pathos and tragedy of the war-afflicted peoples with poignant portraiture, and giving each figure a vital meaning and character. Not quite so good, but comparable in dramatic and narrative interest, are the paintings called "Slavery," depicting peasants driven to forced labor in the fields, and "Branded." Mr. Hoffman shifts his viewpoint to simple allegory in another work, the painting of a figure called "Complacency," which moralizes reproachfully on what might be designated the "slacker" spirit. But the work is a relatively dry and academic performance.

The artist who painted this series has been active for some years in conservative art circles as a painter devoted to imaginative themes of spiritual and poetic significance. He appears now to have focused his attention on the actualities of the world today. Some of the drawings which accompany the paintings are excellent, especially the study for "Slavery," which is a good deal more explicit than the oil of the same subject, and a better composition. It is in relation to drawing and composition, in fact, that this artist shows particular ability, though the quality of his painting counts also with good effect in his major canvases.

* * *

Several galleries have added recently to the range of the summer group shows current here. Most conspicuous of these is the Kraushaar Gallery, where paintings by American contemporary artists may be seen from now until the end of August. About 20 in number, they include several notable landscapes. One of these is Dean Fausett's serene panorama of the Santa Clara Valley, which has velvety richness of tone and in breadth of design is comparable with this artist's better-known New England landscapes. Another impressive example is John Heliker's romantic "Moonlight," with a strong Ryder-like sky and some beautiful painting of the rocky foreground that may be credited to his interest in Courbet and Cézanne. The work reflects a promising talent, which is at present engaged in digesting various influences, but whose esthetic sense and taste are unmistakable.

These group shows at Kraushaar's, of which the present is the second held this summer, are familiar, however, for their illustrations of the work of artists better known and more mature. Guy du Bois is represented, for example, by one of his figure subjects, the "Fifth Avenue Prancers," in which city life is shown with sophisticated grace and a touch of satire. Henry Schnakenberg has an engaging "Costume Piece"—a figure of a young woman in Victorian satin and a plumed hat, which is not as conventional as it might appear to be; and there is a bright, broadly decorative scene of Newburyport, painted by Gifford Beal, which has much of the character of a stage-set design or mural decoration.

These and other artists with exhibits similarly varied in theme and stylistic treatment make up an attractive show in which the quality of the work is rather higher than that usually to be found in summer exhibitions. The pictures seemed to us to be mostly works not exhibited previously. Other artists represented are Russell Cowles, Louis Bouche, John Koch, Esther Williams, Richard Lahey, and Iver Rose.

NBC

A page from the score of Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony

Shostakovitch at the Proms

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

When the Proms were blown from Queens Hall to the Royal Albert Hall a surprising thing happened. As if automatically, Prom audiences at once expanded to the size of their new auditorium —an outsize in concert halls. But one hopes there is nothing prognostic in the fact that the second program of the present and forty-eighth season included a new work fully in scale with the wide-open spaces of its surroundings. Shostakovitch's "Leningrad" Symphony, his seventh, may be reckoned as at least four miles long if a Promenader perambulates at the rate of three miles an hour, and may fitly be described as marathon music. A comedian once defined a dachshund as two dogs long and half a dog high. The "Leningrad" is certainly two symphonies long; its height, or quality, is less specific.

Nothing could have been better intentioned than the fanfare of publicity which proclaimed the new work; and the more curiosity about works of art the better. The difficulty is to arouse the right kind of curiosity without dragging in things extraneous to aesthetic values. The "Leningrad"—a "patriotic call to arms"—was written in the intervals of the composer's duties as an air raid warden on the roof of the Leningrad Conservatory during the German attack last year. Rouget de Lisle, we know, composed both the words and music of the "Marseillaise" overnight in a fit of patriotic fervor. To keep inspiration at white heat for nearly six months in a work playing an hour and twenty minutes is another matter, however tense the external conditions.

* * *

Whether a symphony is composed in a submarine, a bomber, a tank, a besieged city, or in a state of patriotic emotion, it is by strictly musical values that the work will ultimately be judged. If, as they listen, the untutored try to find in a work the circumstances in or under which it was composed, they are wasting their time musically, as much as those who search for Napoleon in the "Eroica," or who so concentrate on the "Moonlight" that they completely miss the Sonata. Such attention is scattered and not purely musical.

So far, the best publicity for Shostakovitch has been his own First Symphony, a remarkable work composed while he was yet in his teens. Except its length, there is little enough in the "Leningrad" to deserve the same adjective. It was difficult to realize that the author of this unadventurous score was a fellow-countryman of Stravinsky and Prokofieff. Indeed, Prokofieff has been quoted as saying of Shostakovitch in one of the public discussions by the Union of Soviet Composers: "What astonishes me in his Piano Quintet is that so young a composer, at the height of his powers, should be so very much on his guard, and so carefully calculate every note. He never takes a single risk. One looks in vain for an impetus, a venture."

* * *

Undeniably an unusual talent is at work, but many stretches of the new score, as bare as Siberian steppe, left one speculating whether they were the result of a lack of self-criticism or whether, owing to the misadventures of his opera, "Lady Macbeth," the composer had become over-conscious of his relations with the public. But whatever its disappointments the symphony received the warmest of welcomes from a packed house and not least from those tough music lovers who, to misquote Longfellow, stand with unreluctant feet

Ever since Sir Henry Wood popularized Russian composers in the eighteen-nineties their works have had a special interest for the English public and it was London that gave the Diaghileff Ballet, which introduced Stravinsky, its most faithful and enthusiastic audiences. But for the critical this was a Night on the Bare Mountain without any of the excitements provided by Moussorgsky's local inhabitants; Shostakovitch's musical mountain is bigger and barer. Sir Henry Wood and the London Philharmonic Orchestra scaled it with ease.

The season opened with the first performance of an Epic March by John Ireland, commissioned by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Not often does a firstrate tune promptly emerge to order. But whether singing itself into existence before or after its commission, here is a tune that ensures the March a place in Prom repertory for a long time to come. The audience "fell" for it at once.

The B. B. C's choice was a happy one, for Ireland is, with Vaughan Williams, the most English—using that word in its best musical sense—of our contemporary composers. It is impossible to imagine his art as native to any other country than his own. He is incapable of over-statement. The flags fly in his Epic March but never "flout the sky;" nor does he over-indulge in the "braying of arrogant brass." His musical patriotism, in short, is not of the brazen kind admired by the Herring-folk, as the old lady miscalled them, perhaps with memories of Bismarck.

At another Prom Mary Anderson-Lucas took us to the circus. Her "Circus" Suite consists of four pieces: "The Juggler," scored for woodwind only; "The Clown," for brass with some woodwind; "The Tight-Rope Walker," for strings, and "The Trapeze-Act," for full orchestra. Appropriately enough for a woman composer, the Suite includes an exceptionally well-equipped kitchen department. Although this was the first performance of a full orchestral version, the Suite had already been used, with a reduced score, for a ballet entitled "Sawdust." Perhaps the music is more effective with the ballet; by itself it lacks that "visual" quality so evident, for example, in the art of Debussy. Many painters and writers have sought inspiration in the circus ring and Mary Anderson-Lucas deserves credit for a bright idea and a score that is not without ingenuity and picturesqueness.

Henson and the Hulberts

By Harold Hobson

London

The most remarkable quality about Leslie Henson's new revue, "Fine and Dandy," which Firth Shephard has produced at the Saville Theater, is its amazing speed. Its sketches and its dances, its songs and its tableaux flash past the astonished and delighted eyes of the audience with the velocity of a comet and the splendor of the sun. The curtain hardly begins to come down between one scene and another before it starts to rise again; Mr. Henson has scarcely left the stage in his guise of a Home Guard not particularly in love with glory before Pat Taylor is singing, and behind curtains of gauze the chorus girls are dancing, in sentimental memories of the past; whilst in the orchestra there is a continuous throb and bubble of music from the first bar of the overture to the last strains of the final number, when the entire company, with a magnificent and heart-lifting defiance of clothes economy, arrays itself in the black and white, peaked and shimmering costumes of Pierrot and Columbine. This is a surpassing climax in moonstruck loveliness to a show that all through has delicately exercised itself in the fragility of beauty.

* * *

One of the most charming of leading ladies in musical comedy once told me that Mr. Henson had the largest society following of any player in London. This may well be true, for before the war a notable company of boiled shirts and gaily gowned women used to pack the stalls at every Henson revue. Those people now have vanished; or else they come attired in drabber clothes. But Mr. Henson's popularity is undiminished. The queues for his shows are as long as ever they were, and the splendor on his side of the footlights is as dazzling as in the more or less peaceful nineteen-thirties.

Similarly besieged by hosts of eager playgoers is the Palace Theater, where Jack Hulbert and Cicely Courtneidge are once again established in a remarkable espionage drama, diversified with dances, swing music, comments on the food situation, and pretty girls. Mr. Hulbert and Miss Courtneidge have done this kind of thing with enormous success once before, when the British Government, at its wits' end to capture a patent carburetor, called on Mr. Hulbert's services to assist them. At the beginning of their present entertainment—"Full Swing"—Mr. Hulbert is informed that the Government is once more relying upon him. "They must be in a bad way," he remarks, with a singularly lucid appreciation of his own abilities as a spy.

Mr. Hulbert has two principal expressions. One is a look of complete incomprehension; the other manifests the ecstasy of dawning understanding. This is naturally much rarer than the other, and is brought into play in "Full Swing" only now and again. For during the greater part of this enchanting musical comedy Mr. Hulbert is completely baffled. He is baffled by the difficulty of getting the dossier on which the future of the Empire depends; he is baffled by the difficulty of explaining to his wife why he has given her a present of a box of chocolates, whilst the beautiful spy (Nora Swinburne) with whom he works receives a mink coat; on occasion, he is baffled even by the comparatively simple task of sitting down. When singing or dancing, however, he is at ease and triumphant; and he can distinguish the differences between shopping before the war and its nature today in a manner whose accuracy is beyond reproach.

* * *

Miss Courtneidge, in contrast to Mr. Hulbert, is compact of competence. Disguises come naturally to her; she is as ready to plunge into the shapeless clothes, and to assume the untidy hair, the dumpy umbrella, and the thick ankles of a Universal Aunt, as she is to transform herself into a cocky, if diminutive, English sailor. At one moment she is a breezily aesthetic dancer from Hampstead, at another a glamorous charmer in the best traditions of William Le Queux. Yet, somehow, these qualities, obviously invaluable to a spy, bring her no more success than attends the less expert machinations of Mr Hulbert. They flounder together in a morass of diplomatic failure and comic triumph such as even they have rarely known before.

Concerts At Hollywood Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Hollywood Bowl, hurdling tremendous hazards imposed by governmental regulations, began its twenty-first season on July 14, following a preliminary program in Pasadena on the preceding evening. Trimmed to accommodate a maximum of 5,000 persons, who are expected to buy their tickets several hours in advance of the programs and to obey a long list of instructions in case of air raids, the famous amphitheater still affords the listener a rare experience. The first fortnight was not without its disappointments, since public response was not always at high tide; but the wide variety of the programs and the roster of noted conductors and soloists are expected to bring attendance to capacity.

* * *

Leopold Stokowski opened the series, both in Pasadena and in the Bowl, and made the rearranged orchestra sound exceedingly well, especially in Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony and Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite. There were also first hearings of his own arrangements of Moussorgsky's "Witch's Revelry" and Shostakovitch's Prelude in E flat minor.

The next concert, conducted by Bruno Walter, was repeated in Pasadena on the succeeding Monday evening. Two symphonies, Dvořák's "New World" and Beethoven's Fifth, with Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture between, made up the program. Walter's conducting, always compelling in its search for the inner impulse of the music, inspired his players to their best efforts. Beethoven's Fifth had a superb performance.

A Russian program, conducted by Vladimir Bakaleinikoff, with Rachmaninoff as piano soloist in his own Concerto No. 2 in C minor, was the attraction on Friday and Saturday nights. Good-sized audiences were on hand to applaud the soloist for a magnificent performance.

* * *

Pietro Cimini, resident operatic conductor, opened the second week on July 21 with a program devoted to operatic excerpts, either played by the orchestra or sung by Dusolina Giannini, soprano, and Richard Bonelli, baritone. The program was notable chiefly for the brilliant singing of Miss Giannini, whose singing now places her among the elect. The voice is of incomparable beauty throughout a wide range, and is always used with taste and discernment.

Sir Thomas Beecham made his debut in the Bowl on the evening of July 23, and after a hit-and-run performance of "The Star-Spangled Banner," devoted himself to the serious business of making music. He was the recipient of unstinted applause from a capacity audience. Sir Thomas sometimes leans over backwards to achieve the desired dramatic effects, but there is no doubt as to his intentions. Excerpts from Bizet's "L'Arlésienne" Suites 1 and 2 were vividly portrayed. No new facets were revealed in his delineation of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, but there was directness and adherence to the musical content.

The last pair of concerts of the week were conducted by Frederick Zweig, with Jan Kiepura as tenor soloist. Mr. Zweig is a skillful leader, with definite ideas concerning the music he conducts. On this occasion, his principal number was the Overture to "Tannhäuser," which was well played. Mr. Kiepura surveyed the tenor repertory of operatic arias, with emphasis upon the "appassionata" in each aria. The audience was responsive and encores were added.

Lord Longford's 'Oedipus'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

An excellent translation by Lord Longford of Sophocles' "Oedipus the Tyrant," has recently been presented at the Gate Theater with Anew McMaster in the chief role.

Today there are two ways of presenting Greek drama in the theater. One may either adhere strictly to the methods of the Attic theater or one may effect a compromise between it and the modern theater so that the play will be acceptable to the ordinary theater audience and at the same time retain its finer qualities as an example of ancient drama. I was particularly interested in the Gate performance as, in 1935, I had the privilege of making the first production of Lord Longford's translation. With it was staged Lady Longford's translation of "Antigone." The two plays were given two private performances with a cast of college students and the Attic method governed exclusively.

Lord Longford's work has not the literary values of W. B. Yeats' version of the same play which was staged at the Abbey some 15 years ago. It is, however, more suited to the theater. Its lines are sparing of words and are framed to suit the actor rather than impress as poetry. It is, in fact, the best stage translation run in Dublin to date.

John Izon produced the play as a modern melodrama against a Greek setting. As Oedipus, Mr. McMaster played the opening scene in a cheerful but sympathetic vein as a king eager to comfort his subjects stricken with fear and sorrow. This was consistent with the text, but necessitated a transition to the note of personal dread in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the modern theater. The production was throughout on this level, but the play's climax was not when the unhappy king at last learned the truth about himself but when the Herald narrated the tragedy that had taken place within the palace. In this narrative, Christopher Casson was particularly fine.

Accepting the production in the spirit in which it was offered, it was an excellent example of modern stagecraft with the little material available. Mr. Izon succeeded in holding the interest of his audience although he risked a great deal when he divided the play into two parts and provided an interval during which everybody had an opportunity of discussing the plausibility of the story.

Otherwise, it must be said that what the play gained in theatrical effectiveness it lost in dignity. The really important thing is that Lord Longford has made a translation that, from the point of view of the theater, is particularly useful. His Choruses, however, should chant or they fail to be impressive on account of the rhyming short lines, which, spoken, are apt to become monotonous.

J. J. Hayes

Ormandy at Ravinia

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Eugene Ormandy, who was selected by the Ravinia Festival Association to conduct its fourth week of concerts, began his opening program (July 21) with an arrangement (made by himself) of the opening movement of Handel's fifth Concerto Grosso. The result was not at all Handelian. The conductor made it clear that his inclinations run in a groove of intense sonorities. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra has seldom played louder than in this week of Mr. Ormandy's ministrations, and in the E minor Symphony by Sibelius, which followed Handel's movement, it was led to give all that it had in sonority; but also it gave all possible satisfaction to the conductor's understanding of the dramatic urge.

* * *

The soloist of the occasion was the violoncellist, Gregor Piatigorsky, who was heard in the slow movement of Boccherini's concerto —played in memory of Emanuel Feuermann, who originally had been engaged for this concert—and in the concerto by Dvořák. Mr. Piatigorsky performed both pieces with admirable qualities of tone and style—qualities that were enhanced by the beautiful symphonic background given to him by Mr. Ormandy and his players.

The second concert (July 23) was devoted to the music of Wagner. There, indeed, was a telling opportunity for a conductor possessed, as Mr. Ormandy is, of so much sense of drama. Nor, indeed, did the visitor from Philadelphia fail to avail himself of it. An interpretation of a mixture of the Overture to Tannhäuser" and of the Bacchanale which Wagner composed for the Paris production of the opera in 1861 was presented with glowing color and emotion, and as stirring was Mr. Ormandy's reading of the Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde." The last half of the program was given up to excerpts from "Götterdämmerung." The conductor and the orchestra made much of Siegfried's Rhine Journey, and there was a moving performance of Siegfried's Funeral Music. At the end there was set forth Brünhilde's Immolation with Selma Kaye, a soprano recently discovered by Mr. Ormandy, to present her ideas of the music of the Valkyr. Plain candor must set down the fact that the young vocalist showed at this performance no more than promise.

* * *

As at his first concert, Mr. Ormandy began the third (July 25) with a transcription of his own—this time of the long Toccata and Fugue in C major, originally written for organ by Bach. In this, too, the arranger can scarcely be awarded an honorable mention. There was in the music much noise but only a modicum of Bach, but Mr. Ormandy's fine directional technique resulted in a virtuoso performance from the orchestra. The Eighth Symphony of Beethoven received a somewhat heavy-handed reading as to the opening movement and the Minuet, but a highly attractive one in the scherzando music which makes up the second section of the work. The program closed with Brahms' Concerto for violin and violoncello, played, as to the solo parts, by Joseph Szigeti and Gregor Piatigorsky. The concerto was the fruit of one of Brahms' duller periods, and is scarcely a suitable offering for a summer garden concert, but it was delightfully set forth. The violin music owed much to the beautiful musicianship and restraint of Mr. Szigeti, and while Mr. Piatigorsky's violoncello performance lacked something of his usual suavity, it was fine playing for all that. Of Mr. Ormandy and the orchestra only highest commendation must be expressed.

Opera at Chautauqua

By Oscar Thompson

Chautauqua, N. Y.

To come back to opera at Chautauqua is to be struck again by its resemblances to the opera of the lesser cities of Central Europe in happier times. There is the neat and well-equipped small theater. A resident company, so to speak—for it is "resident" during the season of six weeks—is supplemented by a "guest" or two from the Metropolitan for many of the productions, much as the regular companies of the secondary Continental cities point up their casts by similar borrowings from more important institutions.

There is an adequate orchestra that is competently led. The stage direction meets the requirements, as do the sets and the costumes. Many of the singers are young and of limited experience, but some give clear signs of going ahead. What better general picture could have been presented of the typical small opera company of middle Europe in the days when these were regarded as the best possible training schools and proving grounds, not only for their own nationals but for gifted fledglings from America?

* * *

But the likeness does not stop with these more tangible considerations. There is rather more about the atmosphere which surrounds the Chautauqua performances, and the preparations that precede them, to quicken memories of my personal loiterings around European theaters than I have found elsewhere in America. I recall particularly the informality of the coming and going of the singers and their associates in rehearsals at Graz, in Austria. They reported in work clothes, with nothing in their appearances or demeanor to distinguish the prima donna, the Heldentenor, the basso profundo, the conductor or the régisseur from the chorister or the minor helper backstage. As it was mid-spring and the weather warm, they would stand and chat, in groups of twos and threes, before going into the theater, and were little to be distinguished from other casual groups taking the sun in the vicinity.

Chautauqua's operatic routine presents much the same air of casual industry. Singers report for rehearsals in slacks and shorts; and, perhaps because of their being so well known to many of Chautauqua's summer residents, they are scarcely given a second look when they gather in groups outside of the theater (Norton Memorial Hall) or near one or another of the "practice shacks" in which they commonly rehearse. The occasional "star" from the Metropolitan is likely to be as democratic and unpretentious as the others, though of course there are some of the more celebrated ones who come to Chautauqua to sing only as soloists with the Chautauqua Symphony, which gives its concerts in the Amphitheater with Albert Stoessel conducting, and there is no occasion for them to get into work clothes and mingle with the operatic crowd. Usually their stay is only over night.

* * *

In shirt-sleeves or in sweaters, the conductors, Alberto Bimboni and Gregory Ashman, go daily about the business of working up the musical ensemble, Mr. Bimboni taking the operas and Mr. Ashman the operettas. Alfredo Valenti as stage director and Jessie Mockel as chorus director concern themselves with both types of production. Mr. Stoessel, the musical director of Chautauqua's summer seasons, usually is content to view the operas and operettas as a member of the audience, so heavy are his other undertakings, these including several symphony concerts a week, often with soloists of the first rank.

Since 1929, the Chautauqua Opera Association has presented 31 operas and 15 operettas, all sung in English. This summer, besides turning back to Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," which was first presented here six years ago, and Verdi's "Rigoletto," previously undertaken in 1937, the operatic repertoire embraces Massenet's "Manon" and Mozart's "Don Giovanni," both of which are new to Chautauqua. The operettas of the season are all for the Savoyard—"Iolanthe," "Pinafore" and "Cox and Box." Typical of the sound routine and the good singing of the company has been the "Romeo and Juliet" just experienced, with Clifford Menz and Susanne Fisher in the name parts; Pauline Pierce as Stephano, Hugh Thompson as Mercutio, Gean Greenwell as Friar Lawrence, Robert Stuart as Tybalt, Nelson Magill as Capulet, and Joan Peebles, Thomas Edwards, Francis Rogier and Stanley Carlson in other roles. Mr. Bimboni and Mr. Valenti were in their accustomed places, the one in the pit, the other behind the scenes, and all went well, even to the successful meeting of a particular problem when one of the fighting principals was compelled to make a hasty entrance without a very necessary sword. A member of the chorus gallantly supplied the lack.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
ORSON WELLES' MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS
From Booth Tarkington's Novel
JOSEPH COTTEN • DOLORES COSTELLO
CO-HIT JUKE BOX JENNY
KEN MURRAY • HARRIET HILLIARD
DONALD DUCK CARTOON COOL

TELEPIX
MARCH of TIME The New Deal
ALL THE NEWS
HENRY BUSSE Pete Smith Quiz

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW ROSALIND RUSSELL—FRED MacMURRAY
'TAKE A LETTER, DARLING'
2nd Feature, "HENRY AND DIZZY"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Tyrone POWER ★ Joan FONTAINE
"THIS ABOVE ALL"
plus "It Happened in Flatbush"

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—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
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Eves. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
No Monday Perf. Always Comfortably Cool.

Catcher Ray Lamanno One of Surprise Developments in Cincinnati Reds' Camp

Young Californian Took Play Away From Hemsley

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On the brighter side of the 1942 Cincinnati story is the development of a young catcher named Ray Lamanno, who so impressed Manager Bill McKechnie during the first half of the National League season that the veteran Rollie Hemsley was handed his walking papers. Lamanno, as a matter of fact, was leading the Reds at bat as they came here for a week-end series with the Braves. McKechnie has been using him either third, fourth or fifth in his batting order.

If young Lamanno and Frank McCormick were not walking up to the plate regularly, inserting timely base hits, there is no telling where the Reds would be in the standing—certainly below third place. And how they will fare now that Ray has injured his thumb and will be out of the line-up a while remains to be seen.

Bought Hemsley

No one in the Cincinnati camp, not excluding McKechnie, thought a few months ago that this Oakland, Calif., boy would be first string receiver. With Ernie Lombardi due to pass on to another club, the Reds last December bought Hemsley from the Cleveland Indians, McKechnie for several years had admired Roy's work in the American League. He seemed a cinch to succeed Lombardi in the No. 1 spot. The Reds figured to benefit from his batting prowess.

But when the Cleveland purchase failed to unload at the plate, McKechnie gave Lamanno a starting chance. The response was a double and two singles. And from then on, Ray saw more service. A couple of weeks after that initial start he came through with a single, a triple and a homer with the bases loaded in one game. According to Cincinnati critics, it was this latter exhibition which put him ahead of Hemsley.

Oakland Product

Lamanno, like Lombardi, grew up on the sandlots of Oakland. Young Ray at an early date made big Lom his hero, but probably never thought he would some day be playing against him in the majors—or be Lom's successor as the slugging backstop of the Reds. Also, doubt clouded young Ray's athletic career when, playing football in high school, he injured his left arm.

But Lamanno kept playing ball in his spare time and in the fall of 1937 turned up in a tryout school conducted by a Cincinnati scout. Making an immediate hit, Ray was signed to join the Muskogee club in the Western Association in the spring of '38. He stayed there for two years, then moved to Columbia in the Sally League in '40 and Birmingham in the Southern Association for '41.

An odd twist in Lamanno's short career is that he was not a real good hitter in the minor leagues. Men who had seen him there predicted that weak stick work would ruin his chances with the Reds. But it has been just the other way.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	68	32	.680	
Boston	56	44	.560	12
Cleveland	57	47	.548	13
St. Louis	53	51	.510	17
Detroit	49	54	.476	20½
Chicago	43	55	.439	24
Washington	41	61	.402	28
Philadelphia	42	65	.393	29½

Results July 31

Boston 7, Detroit 6.
St. Louis 9, New York 8.
New York 8, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 4.
Chicago 7, Washington 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
Brooklyn	70	29	.707	
St. Louis	60	36	.625	8½
Cincinnati	53	45	.541	16½
New York	52	47	.525	18
Chicago	47	55	.461	24½
Pittsburgh	43	52	.453	25
Boston	41	62	.398	31
Philadelphia	28	68	.292	40½

Results July 31

Cincinnati 5, Boston 2.
St. Louis-New York, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Briefs . . . The Braves take to the road after tomorrow's double header with the Cincinnati Reds at Braves Field . . . Casey Stengel plays an afternoon game at Philadelphia on Tuesday and a night game there on Wednesday . . . Thursday he keeps a twilight date at Brooklyn . . . The Dodgers are in Boston next week end for a single game on Saturday and a twin bill the following day . . . You can get seats now for that series with the Dodgers, who always put on a good show.

The Hub gets another look at the Red Sox next week . . . Monday is an open date, but Joe Cronin is home Tuesday for the first of three singles with the Athletics . . . Joe's chief objective from now on is second place, which is being eyed by the Indians . . . Did you notice what the supposedly lowly Senators did to the Browns?—three straight at St. Louis . . . George Case has stolen seven bases in the last six games, and got three in one contest at Cleveland.

Former Pros With Neyland

The first four players selected by Col. Bob Neyland for the All-Army football team that will go into training at Yale next week for the Tribune Fresh Air Fund game against the New York Giants on Sept. 12 at the Polo Grounds are former professional stars, all of whom played as Eastern College All-Stars in previous games against the Giants.

They are Corp. John Mellus, Giants' tackle, from Camp Davis, N. C.; Lieut. Mike Gussie, Dodgers' guard, from Camp Rooker, Ala.; Corp. Ben Kish, Dodgers' quarterback, from Fort Bragg, N. C.; and Pvt. Michael (Nick) Basca, Eagles' halfback, from Pine Camp, N. Y.

Colonel Neyland's first selections indicate the power and experience which the Army will marshal for its first soldier All-Star team. Corporal Mellus, an all-league choice at tackle, played four years with the Giants following three years of stardom at Villanova where he was voted the most valuable player in his senior year.

Corporal Kish and Lieutenant Gussie were members of the 1940 Eastern College All-Stars that beat the Giants in the Fresh Air Fund game, 16 to 7, for the only defeat the Giants ever suffered in this series. Kish was rated by Jock Sutherland one of the best quarterbacks he ever coached at Pitt, while Lieutenant Gussie was one of the heroes of the 1940 "unknowns" who beat the Giants. He played at West Virginia, and proved to be a standout guard.

Nick Basca, 5:10½ and 185 pounds, was a triple threat left half for Clipper Smith at Villanova in 1938-40. Overlooked in the National League draft, Basca gave a superlative performance in the North-South game and immediately five teams tried to sign him. Basca went with the Eagles last year. He is noted as a passer and runner.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League
Rochester 9-6, Baltimore 1-8.
Syracuse 13, Toronto 2.
Newark 5, Buffalo 2.
Jersey City at Montreal (2), postponed.

American Association
Indianapolis 6-7, Milwaukee 4-8.
Minneapolis 5-5, Toledo 2-4.
Kansas City 3-7, Louisville 1-10.
St. Paul 2, Columbus 1.

Pacific Coast League
Oakland 6-9, Portland 2-4.
Seattle 1-5, Los Angeles 0-4.
Sacramento 7-2, San Francisco 6-1.
(Only games scheduled.)

Texas League
Beaumont 7, Tulsa 4.
Houston 7, Fort Worth 2.
Shreveport 3, Oklahoma City 1.
San Antonio 6, Dallas 4.

Eastern League
Williamsport 3-4, Binghamton 2-1.
(All other games postponed.)

Southern Association
Little Rock 5-5, Atlanta 2-4.
Memphis 2-7, Chattanooga 1-5.
New Orleans 8, Knoxville 3.
Nashville 13, Birmingham 7.

BRAVES FIELD
DOUBLE-HEADER TOMORROW AT 1:30
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Braves Field STA 9000

Schroeder, Wood Reach Net Final At Southampton

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., the nation's top ranking active amateur tennis player, and Sidney B. Wood, former Wimbledon champion, were due to meet today for the title in the annual Meadow Club tourney.

Wood, playing as he did in the days when he was a member of the U. S. Davis Cup team, crushed Francisco (Pancho) Segura of Ecuador and Miami University, yesterday, 6—0, 6—4, after Schroeder had turned back the challenge of Ladislav Hecht, former Czechoslovakian star, 7—5, 6—8, 6—2.

Other fifth round results:

Charles Mattman, New York, defeated Frank Shields, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Frank Bowden, New York, defeated Alejo Russell, Argentina, 6—1, 4—6, 8—6.

Seymour Greenberg, Chicago, defeated Victor Seixas, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—0.

William Talbert, Cincinnati, defeated Harris Everett, Jacksonville, Fla., 7—5, 6—1.

Miss Hart Scores Upset Net Victory

EASTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—Hope Knowles, third seeded player, was upset, 6—4, 6—1, by Doris Hart of Miami, Fla., yesterday in the quarter-finals of the Maidstone Club's annual women's tennis tourney. Miss Knowles is from Philadelphia.

Remaining seeded players in the tourney advanced. Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, No. 1, trimmed Katherine Winthrop of Boston, 6—2, 10—8; Helen Bernhard of New York, No. 2, bested Mrs. Helen Pederson Rihbany of New York, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1; and Helen Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., No. 4, turned back Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd of New York, 6—4, 6—0.

Leahy Named

CHICAGO (AP)—Frank Leahy, Notre Dame's football coach, has been named as the third member of the four-man staff which will direct the college All-Stars Aug. 28 in their game against the Chicago Bears, National Football League champions.

Others already selected are Homer Norton of Texas A. and M. and Lon Stiner of Oregon State.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World; Associated Press

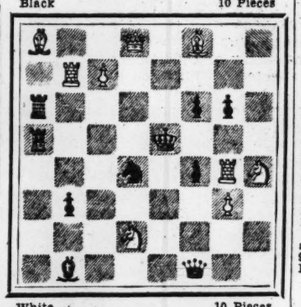
At the left is Lieut. Col. Robert R. Neyland, former coach of the Tennessee Volunteers who will handle the All-Army football team soon to begin training for its game against the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds in New York Sept. 12. In the center picture are Corp. Marvin (Bud) Ward and Wilford Wehrle, two of the country's outstanding amateurs who met in the final of the recent All-America amateur golf tournament at the Tam O'Shanter Country Club near Chicago, with Ward winning the trophy. And at the right is rollicking Rollie Hemsley, veteran catcher who surprised himself and the rest of the baseball world by catching on with the World Champion New York Yankees after Cincinnati had let him go.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

August 1, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2473
By Maxwell Bukofzer

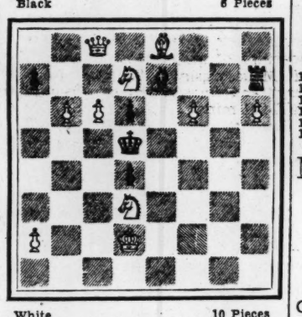
Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
B2Q1B2/1RP2K2/r4pp1/r3k3/3kt1pRKt/-1p4P1/3Kt4/1b3q2
White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, 1922 Tourney, Good Companion.)

Problem No. 2474
By Maxwell Bukofzer

Black 6 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
2Q1B3/p2Ktb2r/1PPp1P1P/3k4/3p4/3Kt4/-P2K4/8
White to play and mate in three
(Western Morning News and Mercury, England, Sept. 2, 1922. First Honorable Mention, Semi-Annual Tourney.)

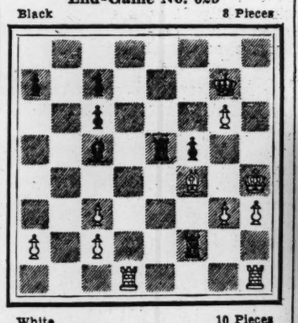
Solutions to Problems

No. 2471. K-Q4
No. 2472. 1. Kt-B8 KxP
2. Kt-K5ch
1. . . . K-K3
2. Kt-K3ch
1. . . . K-K5
2. Kt-Q2ch
1. . . . else
2. Kt-K5ch

End-Game No. 624. White wins: 1 Kt-Kt5, Q-Q2; 2 Kt-K6ch, K-K; 3 KtxKtPch, K-B; 4 B-K6, Q-Q; 5 B-R6, BxP; 6 Kt-R5ch, K-K; 7 Kt-B6 mate.

End-Game No. 625

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
Black to play and win
(Jackson-Marshall, London, 1899. "A beautiful mating position.")

National Open Chess Championship Tournament

The forty-third meeting and national open championship tournament of the United States Chess Federation will be held in Dallas, Texas, Aug. 22 to 30 (inclusive) under the banner of the Texas Chess Association. Dallas's renowned Baker Hotel will be the scene of action.

The tournament, a continuation of the tournament of the Western Chess Association and the American Chess Federation, is, by all odds, America's most historic tournament. Among its winners of the past are the illustrious names of J. W. Showalter, Edward Lasker and Carlos Torre. Counted among its winners more recently are the names of National Champion Samuel Reshevsky, Reuben Fine, Isaac Kashdan, and I. A. Horowitz. Fine, who has had somewhat of a strangle-hold on the title in recent years and winner of the tournament at St. Louis last year, is expected to defend his title.

Following a policy adopted in recent years, a championship, masters consolation and a Class "A" tournament will be provided for. The method or system by which players qualify for the championship tournaments will, however, be determined on the basis of the number of entrants received. Play will be governed by the recently adopted code of play of the United States Chess Federation. A time limit of 40 moves for the first two hours and 20 moves for every hour thereafter will be in force.

The event is open to all classes of players. Application to play should be made with the chairman of the Texas committee, J. C. Thompson, 702 Monte Vista Drive, Dallas, Texas, or with the secretary of the United States Chess Federation, 1111 North Tenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. The entry fee is $10, four of which is returned to those who finish the tournament either as part of the prize fund or in cash. Entries close Saturday, Aug. 15.

Correspondence Game

One of the features of the "Chess Correspondent" is the game section. Here eminent players annotate games played by CCLA members in various tournaments. The game below was played by A. G. Lynn, Brightwaters, N. Y., and the Rev. F. Williamson, Yeadon, Pa., in a Class "A" Quarterly. Fred Reinfeld calls it "masterly play by white" and devoted considerable space to his well-known skillful comment.

Sicilian Defense

Lynn White	Williamson Black	Lynn White	Williamson Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	20 R-B3	Kt-K
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	21 B-B2	QKt-B3
3 P-Q4	PxP	22 KtxKt	QxKt
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	23 Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt2
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	24 Kt-Q4	QR-B
6 B-K2	B-Kt2	25 P-KKt4	Q-K2
7 Castles	Castles	26 P-KR4	P-KR3
8 P-B4	Kt-B3	27 R-K3	R-B2
9 B-K3	P-Q4(a)	28 Q-B3	KR-B
10 P-K5	Kt-K	29 P-B5	B-B
11 B-B3	Kt-B2	30 R-KB	Q-Kt5
12 Q-Q2	Kt-R4	31 R-K2	Q-K2
13 P-QKt3	P-Kt3	32 B-K	Q-B4
14 QR-Q	B-QR3	33 P-B3	Kt-Kt2
15 KR-K	P-K3	34 PxKtP	PxP
16 Q-B2	Q-Q2	35 Q-Q3	P-KR4
17 B-K2	BxB	36 QxP	PxP
18 QxB	KR-Q	37 R-KKt2	Resigns
19 R-KB	Q-B		

(a) According to Reinfeld this is bad, although frequently White prevents it by 9 Kt-Kt3, whereupon P-QKt4 is interesting. Better, says Reinfeld, is 9 . . . Q-Kt3.

Ventnor Game

J. F. Donovan, Brooklyn representative, outplays W. B. Suesman, Providence, in an interesting Ruy Lopez.

Ruy Lopez

Donovan White	Suesman Black	Donovan White	Suesman Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 Kt-Q2	Kt-R4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 P-KKt4	KtxB
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	18 PxKt	B-B7
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	19 R-B	P-QR4
5 Castles	P-QKt4	20 P-KB4	P-KB4
6 B-Kt3	P-Q3	21 R-R2	B-K5
7 P-B3	B-Kt5	22 KtxB	QPxKt
8 Q-K2	B-K2	23 PxP	QxBP
9 R-Q	Castles	24 QxKtP	QxRP
10 P-Q4	PxP	25 Q-Q5ch	K-R
11 PxP	P-Q4	26 QxKP	QxP
12 P-K5	Kt-K5	27 R-R2	P-R3
13 Kt-B3	KtxKt	28 P-B5	R-R3
14 PxKt	Q-Q2	29 P-B6	BxP
15 P-KR3	B-KB4	30 BxP	Resigns

Mickey Cochrane Names Andres As 'Rookie' Of Year

Wide World-Associated Press

CHICAGO — Lieut. Mickey Cochrane, manager of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station baseball team, has his own candidate for "Rookie of the year."

Mickey's choice is the Sailors' third sacker, Ernie Andres, former Indiana University All-America basketball star, who came to Great Lakes from the Louisville Colonels of the American Association.

In 50 games Andres took over the team batting lead from five former major league stars, posting a .360, and is fielding flawlessly.

Says Cochrane: "I don't know who I'd rather have at third base on my club—and that includes the big leagues."

Outstanding Yearlings

By a Staff Photographer

Two Coming Catchers

Ray Lamanno of Cincinnati, left, and Clyde Kluttz of the Boston Braves are two first-year men in the National League who have shown promise of becoming top men in their trade in future years.

Sam Parks Is Still Trying For Second Tournament Win

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—Sammy's still trying to win another golf tournament. He won one and it was the big one. Just seven years ago he startled the sports world by winning the United States open golf championship.

He was unknown but he was the only one who could putt those lightning fast, tricky greens at Oakmont. He was associated with a nearby course in Pittsburgh and he was familiar with the Oakmont greens. Far better putters than Sam were helpless on the slick carpets.

Winter Tours

Parks was four years out of the University of Pittsburgh where he was captain of the golf team. He had made the winter tour twice with the pros, had finished in the money a few times but had never won a tournament. Few of the country's golf enthusiasts had ever heard of him. There have been other surprise winners of the Open but never one like Sam. That was his first and only triumph; he's never been able to win another.

Sammy, a pleasant chap, kept his head while he wore the crown. He was quick to admit he hardly had the experience or ability to compare with golf's top-flight pros. He was anxious to learn, eager to accept advice. His attitude made him popular with the other professionals.

Sam won with 299, the highest score in eight years (since the tourney was last held at Oakmont). Jimmy Thomson, Walter Hagen and Denny Shute were favored to win. Thomson, particularly, lost a splendid chance. He was two shots ahead of Parks going into the last round, but while Sammy shot a steady 73, Thomson soared to 77 and finished with 301.

Oakmont was determined the low-shooting pros wouldn't humble par on their famous course, and layout was tightened to bar all assaults. The greens were shaved to billiard table smoothness and even a slightly tapped putt seemed to gather speed as it ran. The pros were bothered. But Sammy putted them.

Best Golfer

For those three days on that particular course he was the best golfer in America. Others might have thrown the crown away, but Sammy won it. He earned it.

Better but less fortunate golfers will be forgotten in the years to come, but Sammy won't. He's in the record book for all time as the 1935 Open champion. He hit the tape first only once, but it was in the big one.

Five years later in the 1940 Open Sammy scored 300—just a shot behind his winning total—and wound up in a tie for 33d place.

Earned $2,000

Sammy has played the winter tour and in almost all of the big tournaments in the seven years since his Oakmont triumph but his total tournament winnings in that time have been around $2,000. A half dozen or so of the better pros have made more than that during the first six months of 1942.

A golfer with Sammy's game might have been a big winner in the 20's, but he isn't quite good enough today against a large collection of par-busters. He's really a fine golfer, a modest, likeable chap, and a hard worker.

Jottings From Sports Roundup

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Connie Mack comes up with the idea that the major leagues will have to reduce their player limits next season "for the simple reason that there won't be enough players." . . . Connie figures that such a reduction, particularly in pitching staffs, will improve the game . . . Pacific Coast League tried cutting the limit this year and about the only result was a phony "suspension" every time a player was injured so another player could be put on the active list . . . Our idea is that enough minor leagues will fold up before next summer that there will still be a plentiful supply of players still out of the Army but that the clubs likely will have to take a few that wouldn't ordinarily be major leaguers. . . .

Capt. Joe Dasher of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., speaks seven languages and has a working knowledge of 13 others, which makes him a pretty valuable man to the Army intelligence department . . . But so far he hasn't had much use for still another language which he has used for 10 years calling the plays to football scribes in the Pitt Stadium press box . . . Lake Russell, former Mercer U. football coach now stationed in Iceland, got a surprise recently when he approached a sentry and instead of hearing the usual "Who goes there?" the challenge was "Hello, coach, pass by." . . . Sure enough, the sentry was a Georgia boy . . . Bill Menke, former Indiana basketballer who did all right for the Great Lakes Naval Training Station last winter, has transferred his activities to the Iowa Naval Pre-Flight School.

Rome Schwagel, Georgetown U., Graduate Manager, is a busy fellow these days. He took over the job of varsity baseball coach when Joe Judge left for a government job; he'll be the school's only football scout this season; and he'll probably have to handle publicity, too, since Bill Deegan now is a Marine lieutenant. . . . Among those attending the civilian coaches' training course at the Athens, Ga., Navy Pre-Flight School next week will be the former Chairman of the N. C. A. A. Basketball Committee, Director of Physical Education at Southern Methodist U., a member of the National Basketball Committee, Secretary-Treasurer of the Southwest Football Officials' Association, and Executive Secretary and Treasurer of the Southwest Athletic Conference. . . . All these are the same gentleman — James St. Clair of Dallas.

Amateurs Got Little Notice In 'All-America' Golf Show

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If ever a golf tournament exemplified how secondary a role the amateurs play nationally to the professionals, nowadays, it was in the Tam O'Shanter "All-America" in Chicago, where, to judge from reports, Marvin H. Ward and Wilford Wehrle drew scant attention from the spectators as they battled in the 36-hole final for the unofficial national amateur title, completely overshadowed by gallery thrills in watching Byron Nelson and the other pros competing in the collaborated open for both pros and amateurs.

The irony of it is that the amateurs played some well-worth-watching golf themselves in the combination of their own tournament and their participation, on the side, in the open. Take Marvin (Bud) Ward in the final, for example. In the morning he clicked off a 68 against Wehrle and then a 34 to the turn in the afternoon in the process of polishing off his Racine, Wis., rival 7 and 6. Just where he dropped out of the open is not recorded, but he was out of the running for the medal play honors after his start of 73, 75.

Set the Pace

It was the 20-year-old Frank Stranahan, Jr., of Toledo who set the pace for the amateurs in the open, with a brilliant final round of 69 to give him a 72-hole total of 288, whereby he finished in a tie for 10th place, three strokes better than any other amateur and 15th places better in the standing than Art Doering, Jr., of Chicago, second amateur. Both were beaten in the amateur match play, Doering victim to an 18th hole birdie on the part of Johnny Lehman.

But Stranahan, Doering, and Wehrle, as amateurs who made a respectable showing in the Tam O'Shanter open, were not at all in the limelight because they were not among front-runners in the big show, and the only amateur who has been, since Johnny Goodman won the national open in 1933 is Bud Ward. Three years ago he finished one stroke behind the three who tied for the open title, Byron Nelson, Craig Wood, and Denny Shute. Bad breaks near the finish may have cost him the title; for at one short hole on the last nine his ball hit a spectator and carromed into a bunker, while at another he was in the act of swinging when the click of a camera close to him upset him so that he missed the shot.

Otherwise, the record of the amateurs in the opens has not been so hot these last nine years. Their best showing, as a group, was in 1937, when Goodman finished eighth, Frank Strafaci ninth, and Charlie Koscis 10th. Last year Harry Todd tier for 13th; in 1936 Kocsis tied for 14th; in 1934 Lawson Little, as amateur, could not do better than 25th; in 1935 Charles Brinke, as amateur leader, was 32nd, and in 1938 Art Doering, Jr., paced them in 40th place.

The amateur end of the Tam O'Shanter all-inclusive affair would have been most interesting, as a turnament by itself, for it had a really high-class field, best of the year without a doubt, even though the Western, which Pat Abbott won at Spokane, Wash., and the Trans-Mississippi were not to be sneezed at for talent. In the Tam O'Shanter, however, there was the nation's amateur headliner, Ward, holder of the 1941 official national amateur title; Lieut. Dick Chapman, national champion of 1940; Goodman and Chick Evans, past winners of both the national open and amateur championships; Pat Abbott, recent winner of the Western amateur, former national public links champion, and twice runner-up for the national amateur; Bruce McCormick, former public links national champion; Earl Stewart, 1941 national intercollegiate champion; the aforementioned Frank Stranahan, who was the kingpin amateur in the far south last winter, winner of the Miami invitation and other tournaments; Art Doering, Gus Moreland, Jack Hoerner, Wehrle, Art Sweet, Gus Novotny, and Johnny Lehman, all familiar names to followers of national amateur and major State and district golf championships of the last decade. Ted Bishop regrets that he wasn't there, especially the way he has been playing all year.

No Hollow Victory

Ward's victory in such a field was anything but a hollow one and in every way entitled him to unofficial national amateur title of the year, even though he was beaten in the Western at Spokane. In that defeat he went down with colors flying, for he had a 69, which was just not good enough. In the second qualifying round of the Tam O'Shanter amateur he had a 70 and, as aforesaid, a 69 against Wehrle in the morning half of the final. He also showed his stuff when he won at the 23rd hole, or fifth extra, over Earl Stewart, the '41 intercollegiate champion and unquestionably one of the front-rank amateurs in the country today. Ward also had to go one under par to down Mike Stolarik, storekeeper at the Great Lakes Training Station, who already had won his spurs by defeating Dick Chapman 3 and 2, though Chapman could not have expected any better fate with a medal of 79. Goodman skyrocketed to 81 in losing to Earl Gorcke of Chicago.

Stolarik, Gorcke, and John Holstrom are three new luminaries out of the amateur end of the Tam O'Shanter, Holstrom, by his 77, 66 in the 36-hole qualification, whereby he tied for low with Johnny Lehman. His 66 received little attention compared with Byron Nelson's 65. But such is the price of fame. Holstrom is 21, captain of this year's University of Illinois golf team. He was beaten in match play, semifinals, by Wehrle, 5 and 4.

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The Home Forum

Neighbors of Earth and Air

THROUGH THE EARLIER part of the summer, the first sound that I heard at early dawn was that of the blue jays railing at Ulysses. Their shouts would force themselves into my consciousness, and then at my window I would hear a low, imperative mew, easily translated: "Let me in!"

I always made haste to respond; for, though the jays would do him no harm, nor he them, I was glad to still their clamor; glad to have Ulysses come in, to quiet and deep repose which would lull him from demanding so early feeding.

The next visitation of the jays would come while we were at the breakfast-table.

It is a habit with Ulysses, as soon as he finishes his morning meal, to come into the dining-room to share our company. After earnestly cleaning his whiskers, wiping his mouth, and washing his left hind foot, he always leaps to the ledge of the east window. Sitting in that window is a definite part of his day's program.

* * *

Throughout the blue jay infestment, the birds would regularly appear as soon as he settled himself. Whence they came, and how they became aware of his arrival, I do not know. Though not in sight, they had apparently been lurking near to see when that animal, that beast of prey, would thrust his alien and odious shape upon their vision. They would at once begin darting toward the window, screaming and all but bumping their beaks against the glass. Ulysses never paid any attention to them, or at the most would turn his back and sleep the other way.

In the same fashion, they pursued him all day long. If I heard them vociferating by the front veranda, he was there. If there was a shrieking and diving on the lawn, I knew that Ulysses was trying to get a sun bath.

* * *

What would have happened if he had ever sprung at them or thrust with one of his well-armed paws, I do not know. He never did. He would not even pretend to. The most he has ever done to show his distaste has been to stroll slowly away with an air of utter boredom while they were still talking; and that snub, carried out with great dignity, never did him any good, for the jays, unabashed, would follow him with cries that sounded plainly like "Sne-a-k!"

Only once have I known him to say anything about it. Then, when a confident blue-coated fellow had missed him by a well-calculated six inches, he lifted his head, looked at me, and opened his mouth in a single weary protest that he did not even trouble to make audible.

Thus, for weeks, the jays kept up their heckling. Then suddenly it stopped. My morning sleep was unbroken. When we came downstairs, Ulysses was still finishing his nap in the best veranda chair. I wondered about it until my neighbor next door said that the young jays in the nest by her house had all gone.

* * *

No, I do not for one moment think that Ulysses was responsible. I think they all went one day when suddenly, in the due course of nature, their parents decided that they were old enough to fly. And fly they did.

Blue jays are handsome birds and I wish them well. Among their virtues is generally listed that of being good parents, and their attitude toward Ulysses probably has some relation to that quality. In spite of that, I confess that I enjoyed the period when they were quiet. They are coming back now. Not two minutes ago, I heard one declaiming from a branch of the shagbark; and I am pretty sure that, if I were to look, I should find Ulysses asleep at the foot of it.

* * *

It is surprising how much wild life can be accommodated in a small residential section of a suburban town that is just an extension of a great city. Our own little holding has less than ten thousand square feet; yet on or over that space, as the seasons pass, we see many birds besides blue jays — robins, grackles, fly-catchers, yellowhammers, woodpeckers, nuthatches, chickadees, occasionally a rose-breasted grosbeak, and every two or three years the glory of a scarlet tanager in migration. Squirrels are always with us, whisking about on their business of storing food and making nests, counter-scolding the jays, eating our peaches, snipping off the tender ends of our oak boughs, but for the most part paying their way in grace and playfulness.

* * *

Other wild things visit us often, though more briefly. Skunks leave dozens of tiny bare spots on the lawn where they have dug for grubs. A cock-pheasant perambulates the garden, Mother Woodchuck comes foraging. All the time moles, toads, and insects do their appointed work.

So much wild life would seem to be sufficient population for ten thousand square feet; but, since human beings not only add themselves to it but bring in their cats and their dogs, no wonder the jays expostulate.

Ulysses is not interested. Even when the grackles hiss at him, which they never do except when they are encouraged by the example of the jays, he remains unconcerned. It was only when a pair of robins began building a nest on a lower branch of an oak tree close to the house—a project later abandoned at the insistence of the jays—that I saw Ulysses lying near by asleep, with his paw carefully laid across his eyes, as if to avoid temptation.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

A Watercourse of The First Magnitude

AS WE NEARED Point Levi, opposite Quebec, we got our first view of the St. Lawrence. "Iliad of rivers!" exclaimed my friend. "Yet unsung!" The Hudson must take a back seat now, and a good way back. One of the two or three great watercourses of the globe is before you. No other river, I imagine, carries such a volume of pure cold water to the sea. Nearly all its feeders are trout and salmon streams, and what an airing and what a bleaching it gets on its course! Its history, its antecedents, are unparalleled. The Great Lakes are its camping-grounds; here its hosts repose under the sun and stars in areas like that of states and kingdoms, and it is its waters that shake the earth at Niagara. Where it receives the Saguenay it is twenty miles wide, and when it debouches into the Gulf it is a hundred. Indeed, it is a chain of Homeric sublimities from beginning to end. The great cataract is a fit sequel to the Great Lakes; the spirit that is born in vast and tempestuous Superior takes its full glut of power in that fearful chasm. . . .

Its last escapade is the great rapids above Montreal, down which the steamer shoots with its breathless passengers, after which, inhaling and exhaling its mighty tides, it flows calmly to the sea.—From "Locusts and Wild Honey," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

At the Ship's Keel

Here is adventure, here the agate wings
of gulls wet with the iridescent foam
turn to the ocean when the morning brings
warmth to the shore, here is a space to roam
wider than valleys, deeper than the loam
of furrowed fields, here is a voice that sings
with longer urgence than the streams that come
headlong with wayward song. Adventurings
such as this ocean holds are not for them
who climb the hills to scan the firmament
for stars beyond the trees: a diadem
of stars rests on this sea; no measurement
can here compute the fathomless glories spread
under the vessel's keel, nor yet ahead.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

By Courtesy of the Boston Public Library to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CRANES AT MIRAFLORES": *A Lithograph by Joseph Pennell*

JOSEPH PENNELL (1860-1926), that gifted American who made etchings and lithographs, who busied himself as an illustrator, lecturer, journalist, and promoter of the arts, was a man of great energy, a profound admirer of the inventions and engineering achievements of his time. He believed in what he called the "Wonder of Work" and many of his prints portray men occupied in tremendous projects of construction or manufacture. Pennell was a friend of J. A. M. Whistler and, like his friend, he chose to live and work abroad.

This print is a large lithograph, one of a great series of the Panama Canal. Joseph Pennell went to the Canal to study and portray it, for he wrote: "I believed the greatest engineering work the world has ever seen would give me the greatest artistic inspiration of my life." He had a romantic, or perhaps poetic, approach to this vast practical undertaking, which, to his appreciative eyes, contained the "most marvelous subjects of all time." Concerning the "Cranes at Miraflores," Joseph Pennell wrote: "These great cranes travel to and fro, and, as I drew the nearest, I found the lines changing, but thought there was something wrong with me. So huge were they, and so silently and solemnly did they move, that I could not believe they were moving. This is the Pacific end of the lock—the last on the Canal."

Here we may see the complex details which the artist set down with clarity. He found the apparatus most interesting in a decorative way, and he often compared, in his written notes, details of construction of the Panama Canal with the architecture of great Gothic churches.

D. A.

August Has a Song

A million bees are on the wing,
Miraged highways are shimmering,
Oven-sweet is the breath of clover,
The clouds boil up, the clouds boil over—

Oh, take your jacket, wool or leather,
And migrate with the colder weather!
Leave me the parched air round my skin
Day and night. It makes me kin
To fruited tree and bearded corn—
To centuries of farmer born!

MAUDE BARNES MILLER

No Union of Opposites

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS generally recognized in the professional, industrial, and financial fields of activity that there is an ever-increasing demand for men and women of outstanding ability, capable of successfully coping with the intricate problems of the day. If we wish to share in this useful and profitable employment, our first step is to gain such an intelligent grasp of the work in which we are now engaged that we may improve it to the utmost. To have full confidence ourselves in the quality of our work is to recommend it highly to others, and leads us naturally to opportunities for advancement. To accomplish this, however, we need to gain a better understanding of the true nature of intelligence and its inexhaustible source, and whatever may point the way in this direction is of inestimable value.

Christ Jesus understood God as the one Mind, the only source of intelligence, and this enabled him to overcome the obstacles produced by ignorance of the spiritual facts. Mary Baker Eddy, through her revelation of Christian Science, unfolds the way our Master trod, and provides the means whereby we too may have the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus."

There is an experience familiar to us all which may tend to awaken us to the opportunities that lie within our reach. This experience is the simple act of entering a dark room and, by means of turning on a switch, flooding the room with light. The act in itself, beyond serving a useful purpose, is of no great significance, but it is inseparable from certain underlying laws of great practical value. To illustrate: since the entrance of light invariably dispels darkness, this proves that the word "darkness" is a term used to describe not an entity, but merely the absence of light. Again, the fact that light and darkness cannot dwell together illustrates that contraries do not mingle or, to state it more definitely, that there is no union of opposites.

Now, the very intelligence that enables us to discern these simple facts removes the ignorance that would appear to hide them from our view in exactly the same way that light dispels darkness, proving in this case that a union of intelligence and ignorance is impossible.

It is interesting to note, however, that the moment we attempt to use this reasoning in the solution of our daily problems, we find ourselves confronted with a contradictory line of argument, illogically contending for the union of good and evil, yet appearing to establish its claims on every side. If we accept the testimony of the physical senses, we are confronted with the evidence of an effort to perpetuate life and increase the happiness of mankind, coupled with a corresponding effort to destroy life and add to mankind's misery. While inwardly rebelling at the confusion such arguments produce, we may be surprised on examining our own thought to find how great is the tendency to support the very union that produces such unsatisfactory results. Are we not tempted to admit the reality of both good and evil, life and death, love and hate? Are we not constantly assailed with the arguments of the union of joy and sorrow, health and sickness, courage and fear, affluence and poverty, perfection and imperfection, and so on and on and on in that which goes to make up what is called human existence?

Our only hope for freedom from this house of bondage is to turn to our Master and follow his example. He declared that "if a house be divided against itself, that house cannot stand," and completely separated himself from the supposed union of opposites by relinquishing all claims to any life and mind apart from God. He admitted God to be the only cause and creator, the only Life or Mind. This enabled him naturally and intelligently to attribute to God every Godlike quality, and those of a directly opposite nature he classified as belonging to evil. Students of Christian Science, following his example, find that this does not tend to build up two opposing creators, good and evil, but rather establishes a clear line of demarcation between reality and unreality, between self-existent and eternal Life, Truth, and Love, and nonexistent and self-destroying sin, sickness, and death.

In Luke's Gospel we find John the Baptist prophesying the coming of the Messiah as one "whose fan is in his hand, and he will throughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner; but he will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire." And Mrs. Eddy in the Glossary of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 586), scientifically defines "fan" as "separator of fable from fact; that which gives action to thought." The study of her writings together with the Scriptures operates in individual consciousness by separating that which appears to be united, and uniting that which appears to be separated, through bringing to light the unity of good and the disunity and nonexistence of evil. Such study unfolds the true employment through which our every need is bountifully supplied.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Keine Vereinigung der Gegensätze

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES WIRD im Berufsleben, im Industrie- und Finanzwesen allgemein erkannt, daß die Nachfrage nach Männern und Frauen von hervorragender Fähigkeit, die es mit den heutigen verwickelten Problemen erfolgreich aufnehmen können, beständig zunimmt. Wenn wir uns an dieser nützlichen und einträglichen Beschäftigung beteiligen wollen, müssen wir zuerst die Arbeit, mit der wir jetzt beschäftigt sind, so verständnisvoll erfassen lernen, daß wir sie bis zum äußersten verbessern können. Selber volles Vertrauen in die Qualität unserer Arbeit haben, heißt sie anderen aufs beste empfehlen und führt uns in natürlicher Weise zu Gelegenheiten zum Vorwärtskommen. Um dies jedoch zu vollbringen, müssen wir die wahre Art der Intelligenz und ihrer unerschöpflichen Quelle besser verstehen lernen, und alles, was hierauf hinzielt, ist von unschätzbarem Wert.

Christus Jesus verstand Gott als das eine Gemüt, die eine Quelle der Intelligenz, und dies befähigte ihn, die durch Unkenntnis der geistigen Tatsachen hervorgerufenen Hindernisse zu überwinden. Mary Baker Eddy zeigt durch ihre Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft den Weg, den unser Meister ging, und versieht uns mit dem Mittel, wodurch auch wir so gesinnt sein können, „wie Jesus Christus war".

Eine uns allen bekannte Erfahrung mag dazu dienen, uns zu den uns erreichbaren Gelegenheiten aufzuwecken. Diese Erfahrung ist das einfache Betreten eines finsteren Raums und dessen Erhellung durch Einschalten des elektrishen Lichts. Die Handlung an sich ist, abgesehen davon, daß sie einem nützlichen Zweck dient, von keiner großen Bedeutung; aber sie ist untrennbar von gewissen ihr zugrundeliegenden Gesetzen, die von großem praktischem Wert sind. Folgendes möge zur Veranschaulichung dienen: da der Lichtzutritt stets Finsternis vertreibt, beweist dies, daß das Wort „Finsternis" ein Ausdruck ist, der gebraucht wird, nicht um eine Wesenheit, sondern bloß die Abwesenheit des Lichts zu beschreiben. Ferner: die Tatsache, daß Licht und Finsternis nicht beieinander wohnen können, veranschaulicht, daß Gegensätze sich nicht vermischen oder bestimmter ausgedrückt, daß es keine Vereinigung der Gegensätze gibt.

Nun beseitigt gerade die Intelligenz, die uns befähigt, diese einfachen Tatsachen zu erkennen, die Unwissenheit, die uns diese Tatsachen anscheinend zu verbergen sucht, genau in derselben Weise, wie Licht Finsternis vertreibt, was in diesem Falle beweist, daß eine Vereinigung von Intelligenz und Unwissenheit unmöglich ist.

Es ist jedoch interessant zu beachten, daß wir, sobald wir versuchen, dieses Folgern bei der Lösung unserer täglichen Probleme anzuwenden, widersprechenden Einwendungen begegnen, die, obgleich sie die Vereinigung von Gut und Böse in unlogischer Weise verfechten, ihre Ansprüche überall geltend zu machen scheinen. Wenn wir das Zeugnis der körperlichen Sinne annehmen, sehen wir vor uns den Augenschein eines Bemühens, Leben zu erhalten und das Glück der Menschheit zu erhöhen, verbunden mit einem entsprechenden Bemühen, Leben zu zerstören und das Elend der Menschheit zu vermehren. Während wir uns innerlich über die Verwirrung empören, die solche Einwendungen hervorrufen, mögen wir, wenn wir unser eigenes Denken prüfen, überrascht sein zu finden, wie groß die Neigung ist, gerade die Vereinigung, die solche unbefriedigenden Ergebnisse erzeugt, zu unterstützen. Sind wir nicht versucht, die Wirklichkeit von Gut und Böse, Leben und Tod, Liebe und Haß zuzugeben? Werden wir nicht beständig bestürmt mit Beweisgründen der Vereinigung von Freude und Leid, Gesundheit und Krankheit, Mut und Furcht, Reichtum und Armut, Vollkommenheit und Unvollkommenheit usw. in dem, was das menschliche Dasein genannt wird?

Unsere einzige Hoffnung auf Befreiung aus diesem Hause der Knechtschaft ist, uns an unsern Meister zu wenden und seinem Beispiel zu folgen. Er erklärte: „Wenn ein Haus mit sich selbst uneins wird, kann es nicht bestehen", und trennte sich vollständig von der vermeintlichen Vereinigung der Gegensätze, indem er alle Ansprüche auf ein von Gott getrenntes Leben und Gemüt aufgab. Er gab zu, daß Gott die einzige Ursache und der einzige Schöpfer, das einzige Leben oder Gemüt ist. Dies befähigte ihn, alle gottgleichen Eigenschaften natürlich und verständnisvoll Gott zuzuschreiben, und die von direkt gegenteiliger Art rechnete er zum Bösen. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter, die seinem Beispiel folgen, finden, daß dies nicht den Glauben an zwei entgegengesetzte Schöpfer, Gut und Böse, rechtfertigt, sondern vielmehr eine klare Scheidelinie zieht zwischen der Wirklichkeit und der Unwirklichkeit, zwischen dem Leben, der Wahrheit und der Liebe, die durch sich selbst bestehen und ewig sind, und der Sünde, der Krankheit und dem Tode, die nicht bestehen und sich selbst zerstören.

Im Evangelium des Lukas finden wir, daß Johannes der Täufer, der das Kommen des Messias vorhersagte, diesen schildert wie folgt: „In seiner Hand ist die Wurfschaufel und er wird seine Tenne fegen und wird den Weizen in seine Scheuer sammeln, und die Spreu wird er mit ewigem Feuer verbrennen". Und Mrs. Eddy legt im Glossarium ihres Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 586) „Wurfschaufel" wissenschaftlich aus als „das, was die Fabel von der Tatsache trennt; das, was dem Gedanken Tätigkeit verleiht". Das Ergründen ihrer Schriften zusammen mit der Bibel bewirkt im Bewußtsein des einzelnen die Trennung dessen, was vereint zu sein scheint, und die Vereinigung dessen, was getrennt zu sein scheint, indem es die Einheit des Guten und die Geteiltheit und Nichtexistenz des Bösen ans Licht bringt. Ein solches Ergründen entfaltet die wahre Beschäftigung, wodurch alle unsere Bedürfnisse reichlich befriedigt werden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Ten Acres Return to Wilderness

IMAGINE YOURSELF a ten-acre piece of ground on the slope of a hill, or, perhaps better, part of a shelf on the way up, where the whole country is aslant. . . . Two or three generations ago, this piece was cleared of the primeval forests of pines, hemlocks, spruces, and beeches, and the plow traversed it, running eccentric furrows, diverted to avoid the none too occasional outcrop of the giant ribs which constitute the frame of these mountains. The loose stones were laboriously gathered and made into barriers—walls is scarcely the word for these organized divisions between fields, sometimes eight and ten feet across, and bordered by a double row of well-laid stones, the looser and smaller ones thrown in between. But stone walls do not make a blueberry patch.

Nature is patient and awaits her opportunity to derange the trivial utilities of husbandry, its regularity, its sameness, into the chaos of beauty. And here this bit, reclaimed from the wild, first relapsed into an upland pasture in which it served as well the deer that came surreptitiously by night, warily treading near the homes of men, as their cattle by day. And, little by little, there grew with the grass and in increasing encroachment the things which we call weeds, because neither we nor our servile beasts can eat them; ferns in their lovely varieties, sweet-smelling plants, flowering each after its kind and each in itself a thing of beauty; buttercups, black-eyed Susans, mallows, an occasional orchid; in the Fall, the closed gentian with its buds of blue, the universal goldenrod, asters white and purple, and sturdy bushes of meadow-sweet. In the more barren spots, came lichen, gray as granite, with bright-green shoots of wintergreen, its delicate white blossoms and red berries; in the damper places, deep-green moss into which the foot sinks deeper than into rugs of Persia. . . .

Now it was that the trees began to enter into this conspiracy to make beautiful once more this bit of hillside. Little sprigs of birches shot up into saplings, the white, black, yellow, least useful, most delicate of foliage, the gray birch, that weed of the mountain forest. And the big pine wood to the north sent its seedlings scuttling on the winter's gale, scattering, to grow up in dainty straightness and vie with the young maples, which, lost in the general green of summer, flamed into scarlet at the touch of the first frost.—From "Summer Ghosts and Winter Topics," by FELIX E. SCHELLING. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

River Shore Evening

(After reading Thoreau)

The summer twilight bends above the fields.
The trees along the river seem to creep
With steps of shadow, and their motion yields
No rustle of a leaf. The trout that leap
On the still surface—they are shadows, too,
Darting beneath the surface of the stream;
And, where the fading sky has dipped its blue,
Cloud islands of the sunset drift and dream.

In these retired waters of the night,
The stars can come to bathe. There will be cool
Plunges of beauty, as the many bright
Truants of heaven dive into the pool—
Swimming unchallenged, until morning's face
Sends them, light-footed, back to schools of space.

ADIN BALLOU

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Three Views on Postwar Problems ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Cordell Hull, Milo Perkins, Henry A. Wallace and President Roosevelt, to name only a few, have given their ideas recently on what we are fighting for. Some commentators have sought to find a difference in their respective views, but while the approach and emphasis are frequently different, the speeches generally supplement one another.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, together with Prof. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard, who is fiscal adviser to the Federal Reserve System, have an economic approach to postwar problems. Messrs. Wallace and Perkins belong to the utopian school. They feel that this is the greatest war in history and that the public demands a goal worthy of the sacrifices involved. Half jestingly, Mr. Wallace told Mrs. Maxim Litvinoff, "We are fighting this war so that every man, woman, and child can have a quart of milk a day." Interpreted in other terms, this means that Messrs. Wallace and Perkins subscribe to the belief that for the first time in history mass production can be wedded to mass consumption, so as to give everybody on earth enough to eat.

If the backward parts of the earth are not developed, through some international Reconstruction Finance Corporation or other agency, then future wars will break out, and history shows that although wars are getting scarcer, they are getting progressively more destructive. The Pacific and Atlantic Oceans are disappearing barriers with the development of huge new airplanes, say Messrs. Wallace and Perkins, so America had better pick lofty peace goals, call them utopian or not. If we don't make a better world after this war, there may be no civilized world left at all, is their argument. Both Mr. Wallace and Mr. Perkins use the word "revolution," and at New York, Mr. Wallace employed the electric phrase "The Century of the Common Man."

Mr. Perkins is more specific in this thinking; in his recent Swarthmore Commencement speech, for example, he said: "If the people of Asia alone earned an extra penny a day, it would open up a new market of $4,000,000,000 a year for somebody." As for Dr. Hansen, he has lent respectability to the thesis of utopianism at home, that it is possible for the United States to keep the present full-employment, full-production economy after the armistice, linked with full consumption, by a process of compensatory Federal investment. Dr. Hansen's rather difficult books have been interpreted by Stuart Chase, and his influence is wide and deep in the Administration today.

The next group is the traditional, or let us call it the bicycle, school. You will see why in a moment. This group smiles a little condescendingly over Mr. Wallace and his milk bottle; it feels that the realm of international affairs should be in the State Department, not the Board of Economic Warfare. It sees the Wallace-Perkins aspirations as a sort of Tennessee Valley Authority on a world-wide scale. Cordell Hull, Sumner Welles, and most of the State Department probably represent this viewpoint. In his recent radio speech Mr. Hull made the point that neutral or oppressed countries couldn't expect (as might have been implied by Wallace-Perkins speeches) to share in future liberty or Utopia unless they were willing to fight for it now. Some of this group accept the Wallace-Perkins aspirations, some of them don't, but most of them lack the crusading fervor which the Vice-President possesses.

Dr. Nicholas John Spykman, Amsterdam-born Yale Professor, and author of "America's Strategy in World Politics," who has fallen rather hopelessly back on a continuation of the old balance-of-power idea, likens the traditionalist approach to a man riding a bicycle, keeping his equilibrium by the balance of opposing forces, and able to stay upright so long as he moves forward. It is with mixed emotions that some members of this group agree that Russia, if successful, will come out of this war industrialized, and that China may shortly become a modern, vital, military state of 450,000,000. Instead of a Utopia they see lots of problems still ahead.

There is a third big group, though not represented in the Administration to any extent, at least vocally, the group that is fighting a back-to-normalcy war. It wants to beat our enemies and get back to the place from where it started. It hopes against hope to return to normal, everyday, American lives of the former pattern, even though most experts agree that war is changing the world and that isolation, for example, is gone for good.

There is a lunatic fringe to this group, the demagogues who will shout, "Never again!" when the war ends, who still believe America can live an isolated life, or who have dreams of an imperialistic century in which the United States will dominate North and South America.

When the time finally comes to write the peace, it will be a great aid if this third group can have been educated to the meaning of changes now under way. The eventual proclamation of satisfactory peace terms depends more on the United States than on any other country. In considering these terms, the following basic facts seem to be true: The world has shrunk so that it has become one economic unit; the oceans are shrinking so that the world will soon be a military unit, and for the first time in history man has the power, with his machines, to see that all mankind is fed and clothed. No peace will be successful—utopian or traditionalist—that does not take these developments into consideration.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Schools for Puzzled Businessmen ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

Andover 3600, please. Busy? Of course, it's busy. It's the office of the War Production Board in Chicago, and just about the most active switchboard in the Midwest.

Eighteen skilled operators jerk the plugs with the utmost speed, but still it's a trick for a person on the outside to ring at any moment when the trunk lines are not all in use. Businessmen calling this useful number rather expect to get the zing-zing-zing which they know so well as the busy signal. At least they can take comfort in thinking it is a symbol of activity—an indication that war production is going full swing.

After September, when the War Production Board moves into new quarters in a building of its own at Jackson and Franklin Streets, the telephone situation is expected to be vastly improved. Then the various offices now sharing a switchboard—OPA, Priorities Division, Defense Transportation, Contract Distribution and so on—will each have its own. Until then, the WPB staff is devising means to cut down what they technically call "the traffic." By that they mean the great mass of telephone calls and visits they receive from executives in search of more light than they can find in the forms the Government mails them.

An innovation here, devised as a means of lightening the load of telephone and personal calls, is the priorities school for puzzled businessmen. The first one was held June 29 to July 3, at a downtown hotel.

Here regional officials of the War Production Board give a course of instruction in the rulings from Washington, anticipating the questions that executives may have to ask. Businessmen from seven States hustled in with brief cases under their arms. The engrossing subject under discussion when this reporter dropped in was "Production Requirements Plan—Priorities Regulation No. 11."

"Schools" of this kind are to be held in the future, it is planned, as this one has proved its value. The War Production Board here also holds clinics, which are really short two-hour sessions in which new rulings are explained. Mrs. Jo Ford Adamson, a clothing analyst for the Board, has organized this educational activity and says she believes it is going to do much to reduce the number of individual calls made upon the Board.

All who wish personal interviews are encouraged to ask for them, however.

And meantime, the telephone switchboard buzzes. For the people who come in person are only a fraction of those who grab the receiver and call Andover 3600. A great deal of information is given over the telephone, too, even though the lines are busy so much of the time.

To Change the Subject:

Only Four Days and Ten Hours! ..... ***By R. H. M.***

My Dear Senator V. (V not for Victory):

I'm glad to find someone at last to appeal to. I have long been hunting for a champion, ready to defend those who get picked on. I hope you'll be my champion, Dear Senator, because I also am interested in a little defending.

But not of myself. I guess I'll be able to keep going awhile longer without special Congressional assistance.

What I'm writing you about, Dear Senator, is taxes. They're getting to be a burden, even for the poor who have so little to go without that they oughtn't to mind going without a little more. I appeal to you with especial assurance, for I've noticed you've always been for Government economy. You are said to have said, the other day, that $660,000,000—the amount Uncle Sam would get if everyone gave him all his income above $25,000 yearly—would keep the war going only four days and ten hours. So why collect it? Why make a good American skimp along on a wretched $25,000 a year if his sacrificing all above that would keep the war going only four days and ten hours? At least that's what I thought you meant.

I think you've got something there, Senator. And I want you to widen your circle of defense. My friend Jalowski, who pays an income tax of $139.25, needs defending, too. If $660,000,000 would keep the war going only four days and ten hours, how long would $139.25 keep it going? I never was hot at figures, even in my youth, much less now with everything running into billions, but I guess, according to your reckoning, Mr. J.'s taxes would keep the war going about 1/12 of a second—or less.

Well, Dear Senator, if four days and ten hours are not worth considering, how about 1/12 of a second? Why, one couldn't even say "Heil" that quick. Try it and see. Takes 3/12 of a second, doesn't it?

I am among those, Mr. Senator, who well realize that if an American was reduced to $25,000 a year, he might have to make heart-rending sacrifices, like giving up his yacht, or second mansion, or country estate, or gorgeous parties, or glittering jewelry.

And, of course, that is very sad. Especially now in war, when we need yachts and glittering jewelry so much. All the more since the Japanese and Nazis don't have yachts and glittering jewelry. They seem so stupid, giving up not only jewelry but overcoats, undercoats, and even good food for what they consider their cause. Surely, we aren't going to follow the example of "heathen" and give up everything but $25,000 a year merely for our country, are we?

I can understand about the Japanese—they've no Bill of Rights! What have we got a Bill of Rights for if we can't keep all the money we make? What kind of freedom did those patriots at Valley Forge win for us if we've got to give up everything over $25,000 a year for our country! I'm glad you stand up for our hard-earned rights, Dear Senator.

"Zhiveo, Senator" as the Serb hero, Draja Mihailovitch, would say—if, there in his mountains without yachts or beds or even shoes, he knew about your crusade. In Serbian, that means "Long live the Senator." Imagine a good American's being reduced so near to the condition of those epic fighters for freedom that he would have to live on a pitiable $25,000 a year. Freedom isn't worth that much is it, Dear Senator! Better to "Heil Hitler"!

My point is this: If you find it right to keep those unfortunate Twentyfivethousanders from giving up yachts and luxurious estates for their country, I know you'll gladly help my friend Mr. Jalowski. One of his sons is in the Navy and one in the Army. Two brand new baby grandchildren had to move in with Grandpa and Grandma Jalowski, along with their young mamas. Also, Mr. J. is a butcher, and because the cows stay out in the heart of Texas, he's left short of meat and isn't earning so much as usual. To make things worse, he just had to take in his brother's widow. His brother was a sailor on a tanker, and you know what happens to them, Dear Senator.

Grandpa and Grandma Jalowski aren't complaining. He writes very cheerful letters to his sons—though he does it in a very funny language. He's also managed to plant a little Victory Garden. He even buys War Stamps now and then. At the Post Office—not at night clubs. He never goes to movies and has about cut out the little week-end trips—claims he likes his own smoky district.

My Dear Senator, Mr. Jalowski doesn't know I'm writing to you. He wouldn't like it. He doesn't talk much American, but when he does, I hear him say in a funny way, "playing the game," "doin' my bit," "settin' an example," "savin' the country," "bein' worthy uthu boys." He's foolish about all that and quite stubborn about it. You'd think he thought America would collapse if he didn't save it. You see, he's just an ignorant "Hunkie." Why, he'd actually be proud if he thought he alone could keep America fighting one-twelfth of a second. He hasn't learned much from Senators, has he?

So I'm doing this on the sly. I know you'll see the justice of it. If it's wrong to give your country what you receive above $25,000 a year, it's certainly wrong to give it that very hard-earned $139.25, isn't it? That looks just as plain to me as 30 pieces of silver. So please help Mr. Jalowski, Dear Senator.

Your very simple friend,
Reuben.

P. S.—I've got many million other friends like Mr. J. You'll help relieve them from paying taxes that would make them give up things, won't you?

P. P. S.—A sad thought just came to me! If you do that, we might lose the war, I guess I'll have to leave that to you, Dear Senator. I reckon that's why we've got Senators.

General Stilwell Led Epic Burma Foot March

Bedraggled group of soldiers and nurses pushed through steaming jungles for 20 days.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One day late in May, when it had become apparent that the Japanese would push to conclusion their conquest of Burma, a scraggly-looking party of men and women marched out of the jungle and up to the Chindwin River in central Burma.

They were a motley, cosmopolitan group; Chinese tribesmen from the Naga, Chin, and Shan tribes, Burmese native nurses and an odd assortment of Malayan and Indian, and South Asian mechanics and clerks. Their appearance bespoke the mountain-climbing, jungle-piercing, river-crossing journey which had brought them on foot to refuge a bare few days ahead of the pursuing Japanese armies of invasion.

Their epic 20-day foot march will go down in history as one of the many remarkable feats of endurance to be chronicled in the present war. But remembrance of the incident will focus upon the tough, dauntless United States Army General who was largely responsible for pulling them through.

Called "Uncle Joe"

Some call him "Uncle Joe," particularly the troops under his command, who found time and again that though he was many years their senior he could still outmarch them on a day's trek.

To the Chinese, who pin no small amount of their faith on him to usher in the day when the last Nipponese soldier treads on ancient China's soil, he is known as "General Sze."

In Washington's War Department files, and particularly on communiqués from the United States forces in Asia which he commands, his name is signed: Joseph W. Stilwell, Lieutenant General, United States Army.

General Stilwell is no "brass-hat," as members of the Army hierarchy are sometimes dubbed. While pushing through the wild, uncharted jungle with his 400 polyglot troops and staff, he was at once company commander, guide, cook, and arms-bearer. He democratically stood in line with native soldiers at mess; he loaded mules and helped carry those soldiers who couldn't march by themselves. What was probably more valuable was his absolute conviction that the party would succeed in reaching destination and his ability to impart this confidence to those who were with him. The net result was that they succeeded, and without the loss of a single man.

"The Stilwell Stride"

For three weeks the General pushed his party along at what came to be known as the "Stilwell Stride"—about 150 steps a minute. This was necessary if they were to escape the closing pincer of the Japanese Army which was right behind them.

General Stilwell knew that he had a big job on his hands awaiting him back in China.

The Japanese had overrun most of Southeastern Asia and the United Nations had known little but retreat.

The armies under General Stilwell in Burma had tasted the strength of the invader and had been forced to withdraw. Back in the capitals of the United Nations some persons were ruefully painting the Japanese army's strength in such terms as "collossal" and "unconquerable." Others were wishfully seeking to minimize the effect of the United Nations' retreats.

But in the sun-baked capital of wartime China, where General Stilwell today is Commander in Chief of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies, the General had a simple answer.

"Can Throw Them Out"

"I claim we got a beating. We got run out of Burma and it is humiliating. I think we ought to go back and find out what caused it."

But in the same breath he added, "The Japanese are not supermen. They are tough and well trained, and do not care whether they get killed or not.

"When you are fighting such an outfit, you need something more than a piecemeal, rag-tag, bob-tail affair.

"If we get properly proportioned and properly equipped, we can throw them out."

This is General Stillwell's conviction, and this is what many who know him are convinced that he can do. But he does not minimize the ground to be covered.

"There is a great deal of work to do first, and there are mistakes to be repaired," he admits.

"The United States means business and we won't be satisfied until we see American and Chinese troops in Tokyo together," he adds.

His reference to Chinese troops entering the Japanese capital along side Americans is only one reason why the Chinese love him and put their faith in him.

For one thing, as commander of the Chinese fifth and sixth armies he quickly won the respect and admiration of the native Chinese troops. Gen. Chiang admires his military ability, his confidence that China will win, and his dogged pursuance of his duties in China.

The rest of China likes him for these same reasons, but doubtless at least a few respect his ability to speak more Chinese dialects than most Chinese can speak for themselves.

His knowledge of China is not limited to the present war. He has long been an admirer of the Orient, and his military knowledge of China—gained first-hand from observance of the Sino-Japanese war—is no less thorough than his knowledge of Chinese art and culture.

He first went to Peking, China, in 1920—he was then a Major—and began his study of that country. He visited China again in 1926 and enlarged upon his earlier observations.

A term as infantry instructor at Fort Benning, Georgia, followed for a short time, and then he again went to China this time to serve at Tientsin with the 15th Infantry until the beginning of 1928, and then for a year as Chief of Staff of American forces in China.

He was assigned as military attaché at the American Embassy in Peiping in 1935.

When war broke out he was sent to China by President Roosevelt on a secret mission, which later turned out to be that of military chief under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

General Stilwell was graduated from West Point two classes behind Gen: Douglas MacArthur. The proximity of classes might account for the similarity of their general military views. Both are men of the "offensive." General Stilwell adds to his typical American practicality dryness, and candor, a tenacity which is one of the prime requisites on the battle front. His pungent observation that "in the United States we were too dumb to see through their (the Japanese) intention and now we are paying for it," itself inspires the belief that the Japanese themselves will be ultimately paying.

For "Uncle Joe" Stilwell doesn't let many things stand in his way. The Germans will vouch for that—at least, those who remember how he ordered his men to swing baseball bats to clear the way of German autos which blocked American troops moving in to occupy the Rhineland during the World War.

Associated Press from United States Army

The Retreat From Burma of a Battered Force

Upper—After taking a "beating" in Burma, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell (right), commander of United States forces in Burma and China and chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, led the remnants of his battered force on a 20-day, 140-mile trek across the wild jungles of Burma to safety in India. Here he leads the column of 114 persons on a sector of the march where the only travel was by foot. Behind him are Lieut. Col. Frank Dorn and Lieut. Richard Young, his aides. Center left—General Stilwell grooms a tommy gun. Although the Japanese hunted for the General and his command, the retreaters were hidden by the dense undergrowth. Center right—While still in territory where they could use their few vehicles, the group was held up by the breakdown of this bridge. An offer of money to Chinese soldiers resulted in making of repairs in record time. Lower—After the Chinese troops patched up the bridge, Maj. Gen. Franklin C. Sibert ran on across ahead of the first jeep carrying members of General Stilwell's party. The trek started from Wuntho, Burma, May 4, and took them to the India frontier. All 114 got through.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	100,000
Previous day's sales	307,200
1942 volume to date	60,208,306
1941 volume to date	81,538,409

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Generally higher tendencies, principally among the rails, continued to dominate today's brief stock market proceedings.

Dealings were on the sluggish side from the start and, near the final hour, gains were mostly in minor fractions. There was a smattering of small declines in evidence.

The few customers who showed up in commission houses inclined to step carefully because of the week-end recess in which, it was feared, the Russian war news might take a turn for the worse. The cheerful earnings picture for the carriers remained as a prop for this group.

The buoyant Bethlehem Steel of yesterday managed to tack on a modest plus mark on negligible volume. Given support were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, U. S. Rubber, Loew's, United Aircraft, and Philip Morris.

Backward were Standard Oil (N. J.), General Motors, American Smelting, Sperry, General Electric and Sears Roebuck.

Bonds Irregular

Scattered fractional gains and losses were about evenly balanced in the bond market toward the close today.

Most changes were within half a point up or down from Friday's final prices and volume was light.

Chicago & North Western 4¾s of '49, which closed Friday at 1½, were a shade higher, along with 'Frisco 4½s of '78, while Southern Railway Consolidated 5s made a slightly better advance.

Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, New Haven convertible 6s of '48 and Wabash 4½s were under water at times.

U. S. Government issues were neglected on the stock exchange and were quoted about unchanged on over-the-counter dealings.

Canada 4s and Peru 6s of '61 slipped in the foreign section but this section, too, was irregular and Denmark 6s and Argentine 4s of February, 1972, added fractions.

Youngstown Tube Net Is Slightly Lower

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP) — Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company earned a net profit of $2,291,119 in the quarter ended June 30, slightly below the first quarter net of $2,576,597.

Increased taxes again acted to reduce the net profit as in the first quarter period. In the second quarter, profit from operations, after deduction of maintenance and repair charges and provision for payment of additional wages by virtue of the War Labor Board's recent order, totaled $14,099,277.

Depreciation and interest on funded debt reduced the profit by $33,131,158 while federal taxes were $8,677,000.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Allied Products	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Manuf Cas Ins Co (Phila)	10c	Aug. 15		Aug. 1
Accumulated				
Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co	$1.75	Sep.	1	Aug. 15
do pf	$1.75	Aug.	1	July 15
Reduced				
Haskelite Manufacturing Corp	10c	Aug. 15		Aug. 5
Irregular				
Citizens Utilities Co	20c	Aug. 10		Aug. 1
Ill-Iowa Pow pf	93½c	Sep.	5	Aug. 11
Line Material Co	15c	Aug. 15		Aug. 5
Metropolitan Industries, allotment certificates for 6 pf	50c	Aug.	5	July 31
Munsingwear Inc	$1	Aug. 25		Aug. 10
Nonquit Mills	$1	Aug.	14	July 28
Va C & Iron Co	$1.50	Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Initial				
Gen Accep C., $1 pf	25c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Abbott's Dair., Inc	25c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Allied Products	25c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 10
do Class "A"	43¾c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Am H & L 6 pf	25c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 18
Am Metal Ltd	25c	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
do pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Am Tob	75c	Sep.	1	Aug. 10
do "B"	75c	Sep.	1	Aug. 10
Bethlehem Steel	$1.50	Sep.	1	Aug. 10
do 7 pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Ch Mill & Lum Co	30c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Commonwlth Loan Co (Ind.) 5 cum pf	$1.25	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Crane Co pf	$1.25	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Eagle Rock	25c	Aug. 15		Aug. 5
Empire & Bay St Tel	$1	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 21
Employers Reinsurance Corp	40c	Q Aug.	15	July 31
Fitzsimons & Connell Dredge & Dk	25c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 21
Hawaiian Pineapple	25c	Q Aug.	25	Aug. 15
Inland Steel	$1	Sep.	1	Aug. 14
Inter Utilities pr pf	*87½c	Q Aug.	1	July 21
Lane-Wells Co	25c	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 26
Lee (H D) Mercantile Co	25c	Q Sep.	5	Aug. 20
Mallory Hat, 7 pf	$1.75	Q Aug.	1	July 24
Manuf Cas Ins Co (Phila)	40c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 1
Manuf Trad pf	18¾c	Q July	30	July 25
Massey-Harris Ltd	62½c	S Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Northw PS 7 pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Pemigew Val RR	$1.50	S Aug.	1	July 15
Pepperell Mfg	$4	S Aug.	15	Aug. 7
Pitts Sub Water Serv Co $5.50 pf	137½c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Prov Bk of Can	$1.50	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 6
Republic Petroleum Co 5½ pf A	68¾c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Seeman Bros	75c	Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Sonotone Corp	5c	Sep.	25	Sep. 4
Soundview Pulp	50c	Aug.	25	Aug. 15
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q Aug.	25	Aug. 15
Std Cap & Seal pf	40c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Stromberg-Carlson Tel Mfg 6½ pf	$1.62½	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 8
Tide Water A Oil	15c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 10
Trmex-Trael Coal	20c	Sep.	10	Sep. 1
do 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 5
Vanad'm Alloys Stl	$1	Sep.	2	Aug. 14
Warren (N) $3 pf	75c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
West Indies Sugar 5 cum pf	$1.25	S Sep.	30	Sep. 15

*Approved by SEC.

Skelly Oil Co. Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Skelly Oil Co. reported for the June quarter net income of $908,433, equal to 92 cents a share on the common stock. Provision for federal taxes was estimated on the basis of the Revenue Act recently passed by the House. In the June quarter last rear net income was $1,770,829 or $1.80 a share. Profits for the six months ended June 30 were equal to $2.25 a share compared with $2.72 in the same period last year.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	1942 High	1942 Low	1942 Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	45	44¾	44¾	Jul 29
48⅜	41½	Acme Stl (4)	1	43½	43½	43½	Jul 24
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 31
20½	10¾	Addressog ¾a	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Allegheny Cp	6	⅛	¼	⅛	Jul 31
5⅞	3½	Allegh pf xw	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 31
6	3½	All'ghpf$30ww	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	2	12	12	12	Jul 31
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	2	4	4	4	Jul 30
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	131	131	131	
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	2	13	13	13	Jul 31
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 31
81	67	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67	Jul 30
30½	22	Allis-C M ½e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 31
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	ⅱ	ⅱ	ⅱ	Jul 22
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
57	43	Amerada Pet 2	2	52½	52½	52½	Jul 30
23⅛	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	3	20	20	20	Jul 30
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	20	37¼	36¼	37	Jul 31
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 29
5¼	3½	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 22
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	2	25¾	25¼	25¼	Jul 31
1⅞	1¼	Am Cable & R	1	1½	1½	1½	
70½	56⅜	Am Can 2¾e	13	64	64	64	+ ⅜
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	Jul 23
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jul 29
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	Jul 31
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	87	87	87	+1
5½	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5½	5½	5½	
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1½e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jul 31
10	8⅞	Am Distill	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jul 31
1	⅝	Am Ecaus Tfl	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 29
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	2	4	4	4	Jul 7
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	1	20½	20½	20½	Jul 25
⅝	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	½	½	½	Jul 28
24½	16¼	AFP$6pf .60k	2	22½	22	22½	Jul 29
28	18⅞	AFP$7pf .70k	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 30
32	25½	Am-H SS 1½e	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jul 31
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	4	2⅝	2½	2½	Jul 30
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 17
48¼	36⅞	Am Home2.40a	3	48¼	47½	47½	Jul 31
2	1⅛	Am Ice	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 30
31½	25.	Am Ice pf	1	31	31	31	Jul 30
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 29
7	5⅞	Am Inv III .80	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun 29
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½k	3	72¼	71	71	Jul 29
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Jul 29
5¼	4	Am M & Met	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
ⅱ	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¼	15½	APL$6pf25k	3	15¾	15¾	15⅜	— ¼
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
12	9¼	Am Ro M ⅛e	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
6½	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 31
9	6¾	Am Seat ⅛e	7	9	9	9	+ ⅛
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	5	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144½	144½	144½	+1
35	29	Am Snuff 2.20e	1	32½	32½	32½	Jul 30
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	3	18⅜	18	18	Jul 31
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 30
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jul 29
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jul 30
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	3	86½	86¼	86½	Jul 27
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jul 15
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	3	115¾	115⅝	115¾	+ ¼
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	3	42¾	42¾	42¾	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tb B 1¾e	3	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	133	132	133	Jul 29
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 31
28⅜	22	Am Visc 1½e	6	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	114	114	114	Jul 30
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	2	2¾	2¼	2¼	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	Jul 25
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 31
76⅜	54	Am Wool pf 4k	1	58½	58½	58½	Jul 31
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 31
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf3¾k	2	41	41	44	Jul 28
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1¼e)	1	26	26	26	
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 30
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ½e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	17	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Jul 28
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
111⅝	107⅜	Arm Del pf 7	5	109	108⅝	108⅝	Jul 30
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	1	53½	53½	53½	Jul 31
66	53	Arm III pf	1	50	50	50	—3
29	21	Armstr' C ½e	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅓e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 29
4¼	1⅝	Artloom .15e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 29
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 31
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	67½	67½	67½	Jul 24
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	60½	60½	60½	+2½
26⅛	20	Associates I 2	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Jul 22
43⅛	27½	Atchison 3½e	23	42⅜	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅜
70	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
26½	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	15	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ½
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	18	18	18	Jul 25
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	40½	40½	40½	Jul 31
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	7	16½	16	16⅜	Jul 31
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	101	101	101	Jul 27
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ⅛e	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Jul 22
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	1	47	47	47	Jul 23
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jul 30
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	8	2	1¾	2	Jul 14
4¼	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	7	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 29
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	2	9	9	9	Jul 31
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 28
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 31
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	1	20	20	20	Jul 29
25⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	23	23	23	Jul 30
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	Jul 30
7½	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 31
39⅞	28⅛	Bendix Avia 3e	3	32¾	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	1	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	Jul 31
52	46½	Ben-Jn pf 2½g	1	50½	50½	50½	Jul 30
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
66⅞	49½	Beth Steel 3e	4	55	54¼	55	+1
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Jul 30
24	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	3	22½	22½	22½	Jul 23
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16	16	16	Jul 27
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Knox1.4e	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau½e	1	12	12	12	Jul 23
21	13	Boeing Air 1e	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	2	31¼	31	31¼	Jul 31
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jul 31
20⅝	18¾	Borden (.60e)	4	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
25⅛	19¾	Borg-War .80e	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 10
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Jun 30
18½	15	Brewing C ⅓e	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jul 24
9¼	7⅜	Bridgep't Br 1	2	8	8	8	Jul 31
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 31
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	28¼	28	28	Jul 30
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	34½	34½	34½	— ½
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	ⅱ	ⅱ	ⅱ	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1	1	1	Jul 22
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jul 31
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Jul 20
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 31
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 31
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2½	2½	2½	
7½	6	Budd Wh(½e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅝
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	2	25¼	25	25⅛	Jul 30
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	18	18	18	Jul 31
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	Jul 25
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .30e	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	2½	2½	2½	Jul 30
6¼	5	Butler Br .60a	4	5¼	5	5	Jul 31
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 31
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 27
15½	10	Byron Jk's ½e	1	13	13	13	Jul 30
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	18½	18½	18½	Jul 31
51½	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 31
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	2	½	½	½	Jul 30
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	Jul 31
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 31
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	3	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	2	31½	31½	31½	Jul 31
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 28
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1½e	3	24½	24¾	24¾	Jul 21
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 28
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	1	68	68	68	Jul 31
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	1	34½	34½	34½	
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	21	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp ½	1	6½	6½	6½	
23⅜	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	Jul 31
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 28
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	2	2½	2½	2½	Jul 29
18	11	Cen Violetta 1e	3	12	12	12	Jul 28
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 1
32¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	1	29½	29½	29½	
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Proo	4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Jul 31
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	1	17	17	17	Jul 27
17	14¾	Champ Pa ½e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 25
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 29
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	11	31½	31⅜	31⅜	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	94	94	94	Jul 25
1⅜	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	¾	⅜	¾	
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	3	3½	3½	3½	Jul 31
65½	50	Chi Gr West	1	3⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
15	12½	Chi Gr W pf	2	11	11	11	
44	37⅝	Chi Mail ¾g	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17½	12⅝	Chi Pn T J ½e	1	13	13	13	Jul 31
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	35	35	35	Jul 23
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	2	48	48	48	+2
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	5	½	½	½	Jul 29
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 28
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 30
11⅜	8¼	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Jul 27
13⅜	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 30
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 24
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	5	61¾	61½	61¾	+ ⅝
10½	9	City I&F 1.20	7	10½	10½	10½	Jul 30
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
28	22	Clark Eq 1½e	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24	24	24	Jul 31
44	32¼	Climax 1.20e	2	38¼	38	38¼	Jul 31
36½	25¾	Cluett P 1¾e	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
80½	56½	Coca Cola 1½e	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jul 31
63½	35½	Coca Cola A 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Jul 31
15	11½	Colgate-P ½	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4½	1	101	101	101	Jul 24
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 31
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jul 28
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .60e	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 29
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	2	33½	33½	33½	Jul 31
8⅜	5½	Columbia Pict	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
30	24	Colum Pnf2¾k	1	30	30	30	Jul 23
74	51	Colum Carb 2e	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	Jul 31
22½	16½	Coml Credit 3	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
101	91½	Coml C pf 4½	2	101	101	101	Jul 13
27⅝	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	15	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
105	100¼	Com Tvpf 4½	1	105	105	105	Jul 23
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
ⅱ	⅛	Com'th&South	24	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
44½	21¾	Com & Sou pf	10	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
23¾	17¾	Com Ed 1¾e	3	19¾	19½	19¼	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 25
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	6	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	4	16½	16	16	Jul 31
11¾	9¾	Cons Cig 1½g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jul 30
7⅞	4½	Cons Cop .10e	7	4⅝	4½	4½	
14	11¾	Cons Ed(1.60)	13	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	88	87½	87½	Jul 31
⅝

Commerce and Finance

Proposal to Require Joint Income Tax Returns Is Revived

Business and Industry

Babson Muses On Changes In Postwar Period

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—Our first job is to win the war. It would be far better for all of us to concentrate on this task rather than to think about what's coming afterward. However, it is characteristic of our people to look ahead, to move swiftly from one task to another and to continually think up something new to worry about! Hence, already some of the boys in Washington are laying long-range plans and the public itself is concerned over the postarmistice period. Here are my brief thoughts on the subject:

The fighting part of the war may end suddenly. Transportation is still our worst bottleneck. Once that is licked, the weight of our arms and manpower will be felt throughout the world. Hitler naturally is trying to reach his goals before that time comes. Moreover, losses on the Eastern Front may reach a point where both sides will suddenly decide upon an armistice without, however, either Germany or Russia taking a decisive beating.

Arms Program to Continue

Hitler's successes in Africa and Egypt were accomplished by only an extremely small fraction of his armed forces. At the same time, they were valuable for home propaganda purposes. Rommel can now lose as well as win. In neither event will the final ccurse of the war be much changed. The real war is being fought on the Russian Front. It is foolish now to forecast the result. We, however, will know much more in four months. Then an intelligent forecast can be made.

Russia has stated that her intent is only to clear her own country of the enemy. Whether, if the time comes, she can or will pass over into German territory is at least questionable. Both sides may, by winter, be worn to a frazzle. If so, an armed truce lasting for years may suddenly be announced. This, however, would not include Japan, but her phase of the War is the lesser. Hitler must first be stalemated, or knocked out.

In this event, we would continue to send men and munitions abroad. Perhaps for years it may be necessary for us to play an important part in the policing of much of the world. Under such conditions our armament industry would by no means re-convert overnight to the manufacture of peacetime goods. A very substantial amount of war material will be lost between now and any armistice period. Furthermore, due to the rapid advance of technological processes, much equipment will become outmoded. During the period of any armistice and even after the treaties are signed, I expect to see the production of the implements of war continue. We are not going to be caught again soon.

Will a Financial Depression Follow?

The costs of maintaining an armed truce will be considerably less than fighting a war. Hence, I expect to see a marked easing of the individual and corporate tax load. The present outlook for the national debt does not alarm me. To keep the debt in hand, all that is necessary is for the Government to keep up the payments of interest. This it will easily be capable of doing. The gradual redemption of War Bonds and the increasing demand for such peacetime goods which will then no longer be restricted make it fairly certain that we will not go to the financial bowwows at the War's end.

Short-term money rates should rise. The stock market will be relieved of its burden of fear and once again we may have 2,000,000-share days. The effects of the Social Security Act should begin to be felt. Tourist travel will rise and again Florida, California, and the Southwest may find themselves highly prosperous.

Speaking of travel, if I were forty years younger I would be awfully tempted to get into the travel agency business. There will be a lot of cheap excursion rates on a world scale when the war is over.

Business Changes Ahead

In peacetime only a few progressive concerns maintain research departments for the improvement of old and the development of new products. It is difficult to get directors or stockhoders of most concerns to vote funds for the maintenance of such departments In wartime the scientists have a field day. Then new products and substitutes develop rapidly. Out of them come conveniences and benefits which later peacetime civilian life enjoys. In fact, we enjoy them so much and living becomes so easy that in a short time we become soft and wake up to another war.

In the postwar period we shall have an industrial face-lifting. As the armament industry declines in activity, both the old and the new industries will again become active. Substitutes for silk, rubber, fibers, woolen and other products will be in everyday use. The use of steel may decline, but aluminum, magnesium, or some other metal will take its place.

Industrial consultants will play an important part in our postwar conversion period. Salesmen will again be in demand to explain new wares to buyers. Advertising will be necessary to acquaint the public with many new items of civilian use. There will be plenty of prosperous businesses and jobs for the nimble-minded who are willing to work hard and save money. Of course, some time there will be a sad day of reckoning for our present vast expenditures and experiments, but this should not come until after a postwar boom.

Radio Official

M. F. Balcom

Vice-President and General Manager of the Radio Tube Division, Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, elected Vice-President of the Radio Manufacturers Association. Mr. Balcom was also named director of the Association and chairman of the Radio Tube Division, succeeding Roy Burlew of the KenRad Radio Tube Company, Owensboro, Ky.

WPB-OPA Asks A. S. A. to Guard Quality of Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration has announced the signing of a contract with the American Standards Association under which the Government will spend up to $90,000 a year for services relating to the establishment and maintenance of quality and quantity standards of wartime commodities.

The A. S. A., said the joint announcement, will function to protect consumers from the deterioration of quality of price-controlled merchandise, and to recommend methods of standardization and simplification of consumer articles.

In addition, technical and scientific experts of the association will be called upon to prescribe the standards of goods falling within specified price ceiling brackets, both for the guidance of price officials and manufacturers.

Cost of the services will be borne two thirds by WPB and one third by OPA, it was said. In the recent WPB announcement of the Government's trend toward the "concentration" of production of civilian items in a few plants in each industry, leaving the rest free for conversion to war production, it was declared that every effort would be made to standardize and simplify the models of essential goods produced.

The American Standards Association has upward of 70 technical committees, made up of experts from industry, Government, and consumer groups, all of which have at their disposal laboratory and technical facilities operated by the association.

United States Soon To Negotiate Trade Agreement with Iran

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull has issued formal notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreemtn with Iran, (Persia).

Among the products of Iran which will come under consideration for possible granting of concessions by the United States are:

Asafetida, opium, caviar, dates, almonds, camel hair, hand-woven carpets and rugs, furs, henna leaves, and sausage casings.

A compilation showing the total trade between this country and Iran between 1929 and 1940 shows that United States exports to Iran consisted largely of automobiles, trucks, tractors, trailers, rubber tires and tubes, iron and steel products, refined copper, electric refrigerators and other electrical equipment, steam engines and other machinery, industrial chemicals and airplanes.

Total exports to Iran in 1940 were valued at $6,465,000.

United Gas Improvement Net Equals 13c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—United Gas Improvement Company, including subsidiaries, reported for the June quarter net income of $4,021,359, equal after preferred dividends to 13 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $5,449,918 or 19 cents a share in the June quarter last year.

For the six months ended June 30 net income was $8,620,146, equal to 28 cents a share compared with $12,027,115 or 43 cents a share in the like period of 1941.

The company made provision for federal normal income tax and surtax at 40 per cent for 1942 and for excess profits tax at rates ranging from 50 per cent to a top bracket of 75 per cent.

City of Rio de Janeiro Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—City of Rio de Janeiro (Federal District of the United States of Brazil) has remitted funds to White, Weld & Co. and Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., special agents for its 6½ per cent external sinking fund bonds due Feb. 1, 1953, for payment of the Feb. 1, 1940 interest coupons at the rate of 13.975 per cent of their dollar face amount.

War Demands Emphasize Need To End Misguided Silver Laws

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

This column has never been a friend of the obtuse silver policy imposed on the nation by a group of legislators who have held the whip hand for eight long years. There may be more vital problems seeking solution than that of silver but there is none where present Federal acts under Congressional mandate are more indefensible, or more stubbornly insisted upon by a self-interested group. Legislative acts outmoded by remorseless economic developments or social progress become dead-letter laws. Not so legislation which, however onerous, pours a steady river of benefits at public expense into the pockets of a limited number of persons whose agents wield power.

To be specific, this legislation in the main consists of two laws: the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and the Domestic Silver Purchase Law of 1939. The senators and representatives from seven western States can best answer why these laws are not abrogated. The reasons given thus far give little credit to logic and none to economic law.

Peace Industry Hard Hit

Now comes an order from the War Production Board prohibiting the use of foreign silver in the arts and industries during August except as non-war users have or obtain priority ratings. This action may prevent many fabricators from manufacturing silver goods since free foreign silver is now unobtainable, and the Government absorbs all the newly mined domestic silver at the fixed price of 71.1 cents an ounce. To complicate matters, the WPB has barred the importation of foreign silver by private interests, an action undoubtedly taken to prevent the bidding up of the free market price and so increasing the cost of the war, since war industries have to compete with non-war plants for the available metal.

With present price ceilings, silver goods manufacturers in general cannot produce at a profit and pay the statutory buying price of 71.1 cents an ounce, provided they can get enough silver at this price. It is stated in the trade that under present restrictions non-essential silver users may have to close their plants and throw thousands of workers out of jobs. Of course, the Treasury has stated it would release in the next five to seven months about 6,000,000 ounces to commercial silver users to continue operations, but, at a price double the current market, this gesture is of little help.

Shortage An Apparent One

The shortage which fabricators are facing is only an apparent one—or, shall one say, a legislative one. In 1941, according to Handy & Harman, leading bullion dealers, the United States Government bought 139,900,000 ounces of silver, of which about half was domestic and half foreign. As the Treasury bought the whole of the domestic output and substantial amounts of Canadian and Mexican silver, less than half of the world's silver production was available to industry in America and this at a time when the silver trade was increasing its consumption to a yearly figure of 80,000,000 ounces, an increase of nearly 95 per cent over 1940. Increased number of marriages and jump in industrial use were factors.

If it were not for the anachronistic silver laws, however, there would be silver for both war and civilian uses. The Government owns some 3,300,000,000 ounces of the white metal and has been currently buying many million ounces annually to satisfy a law which says that for every ounce of gold bought, the Government must buy three ounces of silver. This law, the sacred white elephant of seven western states of which little populated Nevada is the spearhead, has opened the coffers of the United States to the silver producers who get twice the market price for all they can get out of the ground.

No one argues seriously that the Treasury needs the metal, but due to the fetish of bi-metallism, which presumes convertibility of paper into precious metal, and to the power of the silver bloc in Congress, the people continue to pay tribute to these special interests.

Silver Takes on War Hue

The silver problem is of more importance today than formerly because now it impinges on the war effort. It has become more a commodity than part of a monetary device. Its use as a substitute for copper, one of the critical materials, indicates that its real value will grow regardless of its use as money. It has been estimated that as much silver is going into war use today as went into industrial use in 1939. Today some 80,000,000 ounces are being lent to war industries for electrical bus-bars replacing copper. This is silver lent out of the 'free' hoard which the Treasury has accumulated and which, because it is seignorage and therefore profit, is not pledged for monetary purposes. This silver must go back into the hoard after the war.

Legislators cannot be unaware of the contradictions in national policy with regard to silver. If this end. Nothing should be allowed to peace industry in limited quantities to maintain jobs in the jewelry and allied trade and to war industry to keep planes, tanks, and guns rolling freely off the assembly lines, then it is the plain duty of Congress to legislate to this end. Nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of the war effort. And yet here is a situation where the Treasury must buy for 71.1 cents an ounce metal which it does not need, while industry which has been purchasing it for 35⅝ cents now cannot get it at all except it pay the government's fixed price, a political price if ever there was one. And one of the silver Senators is even asking that the pegged price be raised to $1!

Called Disgraceful Holdup

What chance is there then that the obnoxious silver legislation will be wiped off the books? Unless pitiless publicity makes clear throughout the country the story of what economists call a disgraceful holdup, there seems to be little opportunity for near-term remedy. The silver bloc is well entrenched. The trend toward the use of fallacious subsidies is up, not down. The hold that old shibboleths have about defending the currency and money base is deeply rooted. And, most important, the profit there is in an artificially high, Federally pegged silver price is well-nigh resistless.

Only a reawakened patriotism on the part of the beneficiaries of this fat subsidy, or the enlightened resentment of an aroused public, will sweep the selfish Silver Acts off the statute books. The Reserve Board and the Treasury agree with the economists that silver should once more become a really useful metal, untrammeled by Congressional handcuffs. The defense of the stupid laws which drove China off the silver basis and which furnishes the spectacle of a white elephant of useless metal buried at West Point is mainly to be found in the United States Senate. It rests with the members of that body to start in motion the machinery which will erase this inflationary racket.

Sen. Walsh Sees Need Of More Revenue

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Revival of a Treasury proposal to require joint income tax returns from married couples was predicted today by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, who said the Senate Finance Committee ought to do everything within its power to increase the House-approved revenue bill by $2,500,000,000.

The committee voted last Monday not to consider further a Treasury suggestion, previously turned down by the House Ways and Means Committee, for mandatory joint returns from husbands and wives.

This proposal, calculated to bring in an additional $420,000,000 in revenue by forcing many taxpayers into higher rate brackets, was one of the chief sources Secretary Henry Morgenthau advised tapping in an attempt to approach the Treasury's goal of $8,700,000,000 in additional taxes. The House-approved measure would increase taxes by $6,200,000,000.

Senator Walsh declared that the finance committee, of which he is the ranking Democratic member next to Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia, may have to reverse its decision on this question or be charged with failing to provide sufficient revenues to help finance the war.

"I am in favor of assessing the full amount of taxes that the Treasury has asked," Senator Walsh told reporters. "I don't think Congress can afford to fall down on this nor do I think it wants to be put in the position where anyone can pass the buck to it and say that it did not provide the money that was needed."

While other members said they agreed that the maximum amount of taxes ought to be provided, some added that there appeared to be little chance that the bill's total could be boosted substantially.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas said it was his "horseback" opinion that the Senate committee would make many changes in the bill but would find few new sources of revenue.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan has voiced the opinion that it was more important at this time to preserve a going economy that could provide heavy investment in Government bonds than it was to extract the last possible dollar in taxes.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Whatever may be said about German non-Nazi bankers and businessmen and their alleged antipathy to Hitler and the Gestapo, it is clear that they have shown themselves as militaristic and imperialistic in their dealings with the occupied countries as the Nazis. They appear as keen upon world domination. the only difference being that they would prefer it to be ruled by "more refined Germans."

Professor Ernst Wagemann of the Konjuncturforschungsinstitut (Institute of Business Research), well-known to American economists as a "moderate," is one of the latest economic authorities to show this attitude. In a recent speech on Grossraumwirtschaft, in Paris, he declared "in our days one has to be in the first place soldiers, in order to command confidence as merchantmen." Commercial goodwill as the basis of fair dealing means nothing to him, and national greatness is synonymous with weight of armed forces.

Organized Looting

German bankers and business men have acted along these lines in dealing with their less fortunate colleagues in the occupied countries. Greedy for participation in their holdings and enterprises they have continued consistently to benefit from organized looting wherever opportunity presented itself.

Examples might be taken from any country which has been trampled under the heel of the Gestapo. A few must suffice. The Deutsche Bank, after acquiring a clear majority of the shares in the Creditanstalt-Bankverein of Vienna, extended its influence in Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. While, on the one hand, Austrians are told that their capital city is to become a great commercial and banking center once more, the German technical press has taken care to emphasize that "the concentration of all authorities holding the power of decision rests for the time-being in Berlin."

The blackmail and similar methods which are being employed to squeeze out the last remaining independent shareholders in the Ceska - Banka - Union (Bohemia Union Bank) of Prague, Czechoslovakia, is typical of German activities in the realm of business.

Dominated By Berlin

In western Europe, the same thing has happened. The Dresdner Bank now controls the Continental Bank in Brussels and the Handelstrust in Amsterdam. Little wonder, in view of these facts, that the investment holdings of the German banks have swelled from 867,000,000 RM in 1939 to 1,699,000,000 in 1940, and 2,270,000,000 RM last year.

What has happened in finance has also happened in industry. In Alsace-Lorraine, for example, the heavy industry of Lorraine has been placed under a trustee regime, the chief members of which are representatives of German iron and steel combines. The Roechling Iron and Steel Co. and other pre-1919 owners, from the Saar and the Ruhr, are the main beneficiaries. In Alsace, German penetration has been particularly marked in the textile, machine and chemical branches.

The natural result of this policy will be that when the occupied countries are freed from Nazi tyranny they wil be found to be almost completely dominated by Berlin. In industry, the dependence of these countries upon Germany is increasing daily. Through the allotment of orders, raw materials, fuel, etc., and the conversion of machinery and equipment to suit German requirements, as well as the deliberate specialization of their goods along lines which would only find a ready market for them in Germany, Third Reich control is tightening.

The persistent efforts which are being made to compel the Dutch colonial companies to participate in the exploitation of Russia are yet another indication of the intention to increase the interdependence of German controlled countries to one another. In the end, it is hoped that the industries of the entire continent are technically and financially component parts of a huge system controlled from Berlin.

Since the Germans have also undermined the currencies of the different occupied countries—particularly through their exorbitant "costs of occupation" and earlier looting—and can at will produce uncontroleld inflation among them, their domination is complete. Already, there is evidence that this state of entanglement is being used by German industrialists visiting neutral countries as an argument that whatever the result of the military fighting in this war, it will be impossible henceforth to reverse the German arrangements.

Thus, the German industrialists and bankers hope to win out, however the war ends. Evidently, they wish to prove themselves a Herrenvolk, which means, according to Goebbels, "a people which develops its mind and character freely," but to the civilized world indicates a racial tyranny which is incompatible with human decency.

Broker-Customer Study

NEW YORK—A booklet entitled "The Broker-Dealer-Customer Problem," which discusses dealers' profits, broker's commissions and the trend of recent regulation has just been prepared by Morris Cohn. In the opinion of the author, this is the first time that a study on this subject has been made available in printed form.

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Steel Executive

Victor H. Lawrence

Appointed general superintendent of the Otis works at Cleveland of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. Mr. Lawrence joined the organization of Otis Steel in 1941 as assistant to the president.

Retail Sales 4 to 7 P. C. Below 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported retail trade during the past week lagged 4 to 7 per cent below the splurge volume of this time last year, although clearances and special price offerings found shoppers interested.

"Scattered reports of a quickened interest in silverware and jewelry indicated that luxury goods were benefiting more from the rationing restrictions on automobiles, refrigerators and several other high-price articles," the mercantile agency said in a review of the week.

Buying in wholesale markets, the survey found, reflected sluggish retail demand and more cautious inventory policies.

At retail, a moderate upturn was noted in lines given mid-summer promotion, while warm weather spurred buying of men's tropical suits and straw hats, and of seasonal ready-to-wear.

Home furnishings sales generally lagged 5 to 15 per cent behind levels of a year ago, furniture buying holding largely to bedding and upholstered items.

The agency found sales volume in the Southwest was 2 to 5 per cent above a year ago, in the Northwest up 1 to 3 per cent, and on the Pacific Coast down 4 per cent to up 2 per cent. Declines for other areas were New England 3 to 6 per cent, East 7 to 12, South 1 to 4, and Middle West 4 to 9.

Consol. Elec. (Balt.) Proposes Financing

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Consolidated Electric & Gas Company and eight subsidiaries proposed to the Securities and Exchange Commission the issuance of first mortgage bonds totaling $9,400,000 to retire certain securities, the merger of two subsidiaries and the sale of one company.

The commission set Aug. 18 for a hearing on the proposals, including determination of whether the steps would conform to section 11 or integration and simplification provisions of the Holding Company Act.

Baraga County Light & Power Company would be merged into the Houghton County Electric Light Company. Both are in Michigan.

Consolidated also would sell securities of the Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Company, Ltd., to the Maine Public Service Company for approximately $1,400,000.

The proposed bond issues are:

Houghton, $1,300,000; Maine, $2,000,000; Central Indiana Gas Company, $3,750,000; Citizens Gas Company (Pennsylvania), $100,000; Florida Public Utilities Company, $1,400,000; Hoosier Gas Corporation (Indiana), $350,000, and Lynchburg Gas Company (Virginia), $500,000.

Western Maryland R. R.

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Western Maryland Railroad reported net operating income of $1,543,702 for the past six months of 1942 compared with $1,207,501 for the corresponding period a year ago. For June of this year, net income was $301,381 compared with $213,489 in June, 1941.

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Patterson Says Shortages Checking Vital War Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, reported that shortages of raw materials had replaced transport of finished supplies as the most urgent immediate problem of the war.

The shortages, he said, were checking vital war production, and could be relieved only by a drastic tightening of the civilian economy.

Reviewing changes in the Army and developenmt of war industry since he took direction of the War Department's procurement and production problems as Assistant Secretary two years ago, Mr. Patterson disclosed also that the Army's production program called for the manufacture of "several thousand" cargo planes.

Production Battle Won

Giving industry and labor the major credit, the Undersecretary told a press conference that the first phase of the "battle of production" had been won, but the country could not afford to be complacent.

"More raw materials must be made available to the Army and Navy," he said, "and less for the comforts and conveniences of civilian life."

So far, he said, the transportation industry has responded to all military needs, and within the United States, at least, undoubtedly would continue to do so. He would not predict what the future ocean-shipping situation might be, but said that at present the shipbuilding program "is on schedule." There has been no major congestion at the ports, where, he said, the situation was "sound."

The desirability of more transport planes has not been overlooked by the Army, said Mr. Patterson, and its program for production of cargo aircraft calls for delivery of "several thousand" planes.

Mr. Patterson said he had just finished a conference with Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, who has proposed that some shipyards be diverted to production of a fleet of huge cargo flying boats as one means of overcoming loss of merchantmen by enemy submarines.

He would not discuss details of his conversation because "I'm still talking to Mr. Kaiser." But he said he believed the Army-Navy program of plane production did not necessarily preclude an expansion of the output of cargo or transport aircraft.

Raw Goods Problem

The problem again, he said, was availability of raw materials, and the responsibility for these supplies was primarily that of the War Production Board, rather than of the Army or Navy.

"I am sure that the War Production Board, on whom the task falls in the main, will be able to solve the problem adequately."

Mr. Patterson said his own attitude was that the country could not afford to spend time, money or materials on expansion of any facilities except those that would contribute directly to military or essential civilian requirements.

Progress in the production of new weapons has been "notable" in the last two years, he said, and the American Army was fast becoming a mechanized and motorized army.

Jewelry Trade May Get No More Silver Due to Priorities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has uncovered a situation which, Secretary Henry Morgenthau said, made it doubtful whether there would be any more silver available for jewelry, silverware or other non-war uses for the duration.

Treasury experts said, however, that the industry was working on some possibilities.

They explained that priorities prevent non-war users from getting any more imported silver, which costs 35 cents an ounce in contrast to American-mined silver which the Treasury is required by law to buy at 71.11 cents an ounce.

The Treasury has made it possible for American miners to sell some of this higher cost silver to industry through some technical postponements in delivery dates on silver already sold to the Treasury. This will enable some mines to sell to industry the silver that they have technically sold to the Treasury, and make good their contracts with the Treasury out of future production.

However, Treasury experts said, many manufacturers could not use 71-cent silver without raising the prices of the jewelry, silverware or other items. Present price regulations prohibit this, and the industry is seeking permission to charge higher prices.

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SAN FRANCISCO, 625 Market Street
SEATTLE, 1326 Fifth Avenue

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Control of Food Prices Seen Difficult Wartime Problem

NEW YORK (AP)—Control of food prices has become one of the most difficult problems of wartime regulation.

Retail costs of supplying the dinner table of city families of moderate means, as calculated by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, have gone up 32 per cent since the outbreak of war in Europe.

The job facing the Office of Price Administration is to prevent such a grave upsweep of food prices as occurred in the first world war.

From August, 1941, until the armistice in November, 1918, the retail costs of feeding the average American city family jumped 80 per cent, and swept right on upward until June, 1920. At the top, the USBLS figures show, it was up 127 per cent.

Conditions Better

This time, we are faring a little better. The bureau's last index figure, just issued for mid-June, shows a rise of 32 per cent in 34 months of war. In the previous war, prices got up about that much in only 32 months, or just before American entrance into the conflict.

Prices jumped sharply after we entered the conflict, so that after 34 months, or by May, 1917, they were up 47 per cent. In April and May of 1914, the rise was about 14 per cent. But this time, our declaration of war had less effect. For last December and January, the rise was less than 3 per cent.

But the problem is that prices have continued to rise. From January to June, they went up nearly 7 per cent. The mid-June figure, despite the fact some food prices had been put under control, was up 1.3 per cent over mid-May. If prices continued to rise at that rate, and the war lasted the same length of time as the last one, the armistice would see them up about 53 per cent over August, 1939. Of course, this is a mere conjecture, for the war may last a longer or shorter time, prices may be checked, or might be permitted to rise more rapidly.

It is notable that in this war, the violent month-to-month fluctuations that occurred in the last war have been avoided.

Also, Administration controllers have thus far not found it feasible to regulate all food prices. At the beginning of the price ceiling effort the general theory was that such things as fresh fruits and vegetables were so dependent upon local weather and supply conditions that price regulation would not work, but that, in general, packaged and packed foods could be controlled.

The OPA considered granting a subsidy where necessary to keep packers going should farm prices rise to the point that they could not do business under the retail price ceiling. But so far Congress has turned thumbs down on subsidies. The OPA has found it necessary to permit a 15 per cent boost on ceilings for canned and dried fruits. Some packers now say the meat ceiling is not permitting them to operate and is responsible for shortages in some cities.

Need Dairy Products

On the other hand, the Department of Agriculture has been striving to increase production of meats and dairy products to meet the demands for lease-lend and feeding our growing military forces. Some increase in prices of such items appears to have been considered desirable to stimulate production. For instance, the Agricultural Marketing Administration boosted the price at which it was supporting wholesale butter at Chicago by three cents a pound this week.

Statisticians point out that in control of cost of living, food prices are only one item. The National Industrial Conference Board, in its index of living costs for wage earners, gives food 33 per cent of the average family budget. As incomes increase, the percentage required for food alone becomes smaller in the family budget. The conference board's cost of living index since August, 1939, has increased only a little over 15 per cent. The USBLS index of average hourly wage rates for factory workers has risen more than 30 per cent in the same period.

Florida Railroad's Bonds May Be Bought By du Pont Estate

NEW YORK (AP)—The Florida National Building Corp., controlled by trustees of the estate of the late Alfred I. du Pont, has offered to purchase an aggregate of $3,000,000 of 5 per cent Florida East Coast Railway Co. first and refunding mortgage bonds at 16½ per cent of principal amount, it was announced.

The du Pont interests have notified the deposit committee for the bonds that it has agreed to purchase this amount from certain institutional holders who are represented on the deposit committee.

The $3,000,000 principal amount constitutes about 50 per cent of the aggregate of the 5 per cent bonds held by the four institutions represented on the committee which have agreed to sell to Florida National Building.

The price of 16½ per cent flat, or $165 per $1,000 bond, was subject to a deduction not to exceed $9.50 per $1,000 bond for committee expenses and transfer taxes.

The Florida East Coast Railway has been in receivership since Sept. 1, 1931, and hearings of reorganization proceedings have been undergone since Oct. 20, 1939.

Dividend Meetings

Among important companies which are scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week are:

Monday, August 3

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. (Com. & $5 Pfd.) (9:15 a. m.)
Collins & Aikman Corp. (5% Conv. Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.)
General Motors Corp. ($5 Pfd. & Com.) (4 p. m.)
Hanna (M. A.) Co. (Com. & $5 Pfd.) (2 p. m.) (Approx.)
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) 11 a. m.)
International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Mullins Mfg. Corp. ($7 Pfd.) (1:30 p. m.)
Simonds Saw & Steel Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Van Raalte Co., Inc. (Com. & 7% 1st Pfd.) (9:15 a. m.)

Tuesday, August 4

Brown Shoe Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Cushman's Sons, Inc. (7% Pfd.) (10 a. m.)
Fajardo Sugar Co. of Porto Rico (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Homestake Mining Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Murphy (G. C.) Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Purity Bakeries Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Timken Roller Bearing Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Union Tank Car Co. (Com.) (Approx.)

Wednesday, August 5

Atlas Powder Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Bristol-Myers Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Federal Light & Traction Co. ($6 Pfd.) (11 a. m.)

Thursday, August 6

Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc. ($2.25 Pfd.) (12 p. m.)

Friday, August 7

American Chicle Co. (Com.) (12:30 p. m.)
Dayton Power & Light Co. (4½% Pfd.) (11 a. m.)
Metal & Thermit Corp. (7% Pfd. & Com.)
Sylvania Industrial Corp. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)

Restrictions on Kitchen Use of Metals Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has extended to August 15 the existing restrictions on the use of iron, steel and zinc in the production of kitchen and household articles.

Iron and steel may be used in 90 per cent of their rate of use in the base period in the manufacture of cooking utensils, and 70 per cent in the manufacture of kitchenware and essential household articles, and zinc may be used at 50 per cent of its rate of 70 per cent in the manufacture of kitchenware and essential household articles, and zinc may be used at 50 per cent of its rate of use in the base period.

Increases in Retail Liquor Prices Is Granted by OPA

WASHINGTON (AP)—An increase of "at least" 14 cents a quart in the retail price of domestic gin, and varying increases in prices of domestic whisky, cordials and liqueurs were authorized today by the Office of Price Administration to compensate producers and distributors for added costs resulting from conversion of distilleries to war work.

The order becomes effective Aug. 5. OPA said the advance in whisky prices would depend upon the type of product, but that blends using neutral spirits would reflect increased cost of more expensive high-proof alcohol. Straight whisky prices would not increase, officials said, except to reflect any increase in taxes.

OPA emphasized that it was impossible to determine the exact amount of the price rise on distilled spirits "because of the uncertainty of proposed tax increases."

"In any event, the advances will be limited to actual increases in specific ingredient costs arising through issuance of WPB orders and additional taxes which have been or will be imposed," OPA declared.

Lumber Production Drops During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended July 25 stood at 129 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 144 per cent.

Production totaled 263,208,000 feet, which was 4 per cent less than the previous week and 7 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 286,239,000 feet, which was 2 per cent less than the previous week and 2 per cent greater than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked were for 285,063,000 feet, which was 10 per cent less than the previous week and 6 per cent less than the corresponding week last year.

WPB Prohibits Output Of Household Meters

WASHINGTON (AP) — Production of the ordinary household electric meter was prohibited, effective September 26, by order of the War Production Board.

Sharp restrictions on deliveries were simultaneously ordered to take effect at once, and production of domestic meters between now and the cut-off date was reduced to two and one-half per cent of the total manufactured by any producer throughout 1941.

The action was expected to make available about 750,000 pounds of copper needed for war uses and approximately 3,000,000 industrial jewels for military precision instruments. Producing facilities will be switched to the output of combat instruments, gauges and other devices for the army and navy.

WPB said present stocks of meters would meet all essential requirements and provide an adequate reserve for replacements.

Output of repair and maintenance parts is not affected as long as producers hold their inventories to the amount of their average monthly stocks during 1941.

U. S. Wheat To Be Pushed For Livestock

CHICAGO, Aug. 1(AP)—Government owned wheat, accumulated through recent years of bumper crops, will be pushed into livestock consumption even more vigorously and at lower prices in the near future, trade experts reported today.

The Government has been offering this feed wheat since mid-January at prices substantially below the market and has succeeded in disposing of 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels. This is only a little more than a third of the amount it originally hoped to move in the first six months of the war.

Wheat 89 Cents

For some time the CCC has been offering feed wheat at around 89 cents a bushel in the Chicago territory. This has been slightly higher than the price of corn. The law permits sales of wheat as low as 85 per cent of the corn parity price and Government agents now are preparing a schedule of prices, set up by counties similar to the corn loan program, which will permit a reduction in feed wheat prices. These reductions will vary according to locality but in Chicago lowering of as much as 5 to 6 cents is possible.

Efforts to move feed wheat into consumption are being pushed by the CCC because of the need for storage space for the new crop and the general recognition that corn supplies must be conserved. As it now stands the Government has left only about 47,000,000 bushels of corn with which it must meet lend-lease export requirements and supply distillers manufacturing industrial alcohol. The CCC recently has stopped offering its corn to industrial users.

Feed To Be Needed

Statistics on the feed situation show the feed wheat will be needed, grain men said, if livestock production goals are to be met. Because of greatly increased livestock population, feed supplies for the 1942-43 season which begins soon may be about 10 per cent per animal unit less than in the season drawing to a close. The 1942-43 corn supply is expected to be about 3,100,000,000 bushels, or 200,000,000 smaller than last season.

Grain prices were depressed this week partly by war news. At the close yesterday wheat was 1¾-2¾ cents lower than a week ago, corn 1 to 2 down and rye 1⅛-1½ lower. Oats, however, were ⅛ lower to 1⅜ higher, the latter reflecting strength on September contracts due to buying stimulated by reports of harvest delays and disappointing yields.

Output of Machine Tools Rises 78 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Washington

The United States machine tool industry shipped $122,700,000 worth of new machine tools, presses and other metal working machinery during June, the War Production Board announced.

The shipments were 78 per cent greater than in June of last year.

Shipments of machine tools alone amounted to 26,600 units, having a total value of $111,147,000, WPB said. This compares with May shipments of 25,700 machine tools valued at $107,300,000.

"Production of metal working machinery has reached a rate of more than $1,470,000,000 a year and is steadily on the increase," WPB's announcement said. "Last year the value of metal-working machinery was about $840,000,000 and the present going rate represents an increase of more than 75 per cent."

Treasury To Offer Two War Financing Schemes Next Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced it would undertake two special methods of war financing next week.

On Monday, and continuing for and indfinite period, it will reopen the subscription list for 2½ per cent, 20-25 year bonds, of which $880,000,000 were sold in May.

Later in the week, the Treasury will offer for sale $1,500,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness. Further details of this issue will be made public next week.

In the case of the 2½ per cent bonds, no limit was set on how many of the securities will be sold, and all subscriptions will be filled in full. When similar bonds were offered in May, the Treasury gave investors about two weeks to file requests.

This type of bond cannot be bought or owned by banks, and is designed especially for insurance companies, trust companies, business corporations and large individual investors.

To make them more attractive to individuals and trust funds, the Treasury announced that purchasers would be assured that although the bonds will not mature until 1962-67, the Treasury will cash them upon the death of an owner if the proceeds are used to pay estate taxes.

OPA Telling Housewives How To Save Money in Purchases

NEW YORK, (AP-WW)—The housewife who wants to do her shopping intelligently, getting the most for her dimes and dollars, can get plenty of help and information.

The consumer division of the Office of Price Administration is trying daily to educate housewives on how to buy the things they need and how to get the most out of what they buy.

For instance:

If Mrs. Jones in Jonesville wants information on how to buy beef cuts or how to use her sugar most effectively she can learn what she wants to know in one of several ways.

Consumer Aids

She can communicate directly with the consumer division in the nearest regional office of the OPA—there are eight such offices in the country—or she can ask one of the local groups which is receiving instructions from the OPA.

Such groups include the Young Women's Christian Association, union auxiliaries, fraternal associations, libraries, settlement houses, home economic groups and branches of the office of civilian defense.

The OPA has consumer divisions in its regional offices at Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, New York, and San Francisco.

These regional offices have trained women who lecture extensively on the various phases of living intelligently and economically in war time.

The speak on subjects ranging from understanding what price control means and how it operates to the best beef cuts for a family of small means.

They cannot visit all small, distant communities which might request a lecture but they will provide a lecturer from a nearby, organized group already informed on the details and meaning of price control.

The OPA is making avaiable to groups printed instructions and information on such subjects as:

Beef—the supply, cost, recipes; its place in the diet; how to buy it and how to cook it and alternative foods.

Tomatoes—how to buy and use them; when to can tomatoes; how the Government protects consumers.

Eggs—grades; supply; why eggs should be eaten; cooking rules; recipes.

The OPA also provides lists, to be hung in the kitchen, of the various foods sold under ceiling prices and those that have no ceilings.

Co-operation Required

When reorganization of the consumer division was announced earlier this month, it was pointed out that success of price control and rationing depended upon full public cooperation.

OPA boss Leon Henderson said "the regulations are meaningless unless they are backed by the common sense of the ordinary citizen as a major part of his role in winning the war at home."

The consumer requirements branch of the consumer division will keep the staff informed on civilian needs and supplies of consumer goods as well as price and rationing policies.

As shortages develop this branch may well serve as a means of providing the public with information on food standards to act as a guide in buying.

Underlying the program of instructing the buying public in its purchasing is the desire of the OPA for cooperation among shoppers and storekeepers to keep price ceilings intact.

Housewives are told in understandable language that if they permit a storekeeper to charge them more than the listed ceiling prices they are aiding in ruining the fight against inflation.

Bankers Nat'l Investing Buys Subsidiary's Stock

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved the sale by the Bankers National Investing Corp. of 100,000 shares of Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. common stock at $14 a share to Beneficial, an affiliate of investment company.

The transaction arose from an offer by Beneficial to stockholders July 18 to purchase for cash up to 314,989 shares of its outstanding common stock at $14 a share and up to 20,000 shares of outstanding prior preference stock at $50 a share, plus accrued dividends from June 30 to August 1.

The SEC exempted the sale from provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940 which prohibits such transactions among affiliated firms.

Canadian Pacific Road Net Sets High Record

MONTREAL (CP) — Canadian Pacific Railway Company reported net earnings for June of $4,174,365, a new high for any corresponding month, and an increase of $106,061 over the net in the comparable period in 1941.

Cumulative net earnings for the first half of 1942 were $21,948,083, also a new high for any like period, and up $2,028,389 over the first six months of last year.

June gross earnings were $21,244,666 an increase of $2,748,401 over last year, while expenses were $17,070,301, up $2,642,340.

For the six months gross earnings were $121,033,092, an increase of $21,192,706, and working expenses were $99,035,009, an increase of $19,164,317.

Beth. Steel Quarter Net Is $1.40 Share

NEW YORK (AP) — Bethlehem Steel Corp. reported a profit for the June quarter of $6,070,913, equal to $1.49 a share on the common stock and announced a dividend of $1.50 on the common, continuing the rate paid in recent quarters.

Despite a substantial provision for increased taxes the quarter's earnings topped those of the same period last year and were only slightly under those for the March quarter of this year.

For the first three months of 1942 Bethlehem earned $6,140,688 or $1.51 a share and in the second three months of last year the profit was $5,651,457 or $1.34 a share.

Operations Drop

In a press conference after the board meeting, Eugene G. Grace, Bethlehem president, referred to a slight drop in the company's operations and said it was chiefly due to an insufficient supply of scrap metal.

He expressed gratification over the progress of Bethlehem's shipbuilding program which he termed "enormous," and said it was ahead of schedule in every category, although subject to future limitations because of material shortages.

"We're pretty proud of our shipbuilding," he commented.

Bethlehem's current steel operating rate of 97 per cent compared with a second quarter average of 98.9 per cent, 98 per cent in the first three months and 102.6 per cent in the second quarter of last year. Mr. Grace said all was going into war production.

Furnace repairs and the raw material situation in general, Mr. Grace said, were factors in the lower operations, but he considered the scrap situation the most serious handicap.

The company's provision of $25,210,000 for taxes based on income for the second quarter included $5,000,000 in anticipation of a substantial increase in federal taxes for the year 1942.

The company's indicated net profit for the six months to June 30 was $12,211,601, equal to $3 a share on the common against $16,087,485 or $4.29 a share in the same period last year. Total income for the June quarter was $41,565,898 against $33,346,952 in the 1941 period and for the six months it was $82,301,289 against $59,905,089 in the same period of 1941.

Billings Increase

Bethlehem's net billings for the second quarter totaled $360,118,243 against $305,653,318 in the first quarter and $218,555,719 in the 1941 second quarter.

The wage increase recently awarded to "Little Steel" workers, Mr. Grace said, would be put into effect in all Bethlehem's manufacturing and fabricating plants retroactive to last Feb. 6. The estimated cost for the period to June 30 was $5,600,000, all of which was provided out of income for the second quarter.

Mr. Grace also disclosed that salaried employees of Bethlehem receiving up to $5,000 a year had been given a percentage increase equal to that awarded steel workers, also retroactive to Feb. 6.

The common dividend just declared is payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 10.

Unit of Trading In Active Stocks May Be Changed

NEW YORK—Governors of the New York Stock Exchange have announced they had proposed a plan to the membership designed to increase trading by persons dealing in lots of less than one hundred shares.

The plan, to be voted upon by the membership in the next fortnight, proposes to allow the governors to set the unit of trading in any given stock at less than 100 shares, if the board sees fit.

At present the exchange has only two standard units of trading, 100-share units for "active" stocks and 10-share lots for inactive, "post-thirty" stocks, named for the location at which they are traded on the floor of the exchange.

Previously, members of the public wishing to trade in units other than 10 or 100 shares have had to pay a special fee, in addition to regular commission, to odd-lot dealer-members of the exchange who specialized in this service.

The new proposal would let the governors designate what they considered the most advantageous unit in any given issue, which thereby would become a "regular" dealing rather than an odd-lot transaction.

If the proposal is adopted the cost to the public of dealing in the newly-designated smaller units is expected to show little relative change per share dealt in, though minor adjustments would make some transactions a little more expensive and others slightly less.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 1

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
..	Bos & Me pr pf	6⅛	6	6	6
..	East Mass St Ry	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
	East Mass A	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
1.25b	Employ Group	24	24	24½	24
3.25adNE	Tel&Tel	86¼	86	86¼	85¾
..	North Butte	30c	30c	30c	35c
..	Utah M&T	20c	20c	20c	26c

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Postal Telegraph Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—The Postal Telegraph, Inc. reported net loss of $3,344,788 in the half-year ended June 30 compared with net loss of $1,096,298 in the like 1941 period. Net loss in June was $343,699 against $221,877 in June, 1941.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m. — Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:30
1	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	69½	69½	69½
5	Alleghany 5s '44 Mod	83¼	83¼	83¼
7	Am & For P 5s 2030	65¾	65¾	65¾
1	Am I Chem 5½s '49	102½	102½	102½
5	Am Tobacco 3s '62	100⅝	100½	100½
3	Am WW&E 6s '75	91	91	91
1	Arm Del 4s '57	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10	AT&SF 4s '95	111¼	111¼	111¼
4	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	103	103	103
1	AT&SF 4s 1909-59	103	103	103
18	A C Line cfc 4s '52	67¼	67¼	67¼
8	A C Line 4½s '64	62½	62¼	62½
17	A C Line 5s '45	100¼	100¼	100⅛
2	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
17	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	57¼	57¼	57¼
10	B&O 95 st A	27	27	27
6	B&O 95 st C	30⅝	30½	30½
7	B&O cv 60 st	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
5	B&O S W 50 st	37½	37½	37½
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	56	56	56
2	Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	55¾	55¾	55¾
10	Beth Stl 3½s 52	103	103	103
1	Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
8	Boston&Me 4½s 70	34¼	34	34
1	Boston&Me 4s 60	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
2	Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	102½	102½	102½
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	102⅞	103
5	Can Nat 5s 60 J1y	108	108	108
11	Can Pac 4s perp	69½	69⅜	69½
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
9	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	57	57	57
8	Cen N Y Pow 3⅜s 62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5	Cen Pac 5s 60	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
4	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74¼	74¼	74¼
10	Cen R R N J 5s 87	18	18	18
10	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18¾	16¾	16¾
2	Certain-td 3½s 48	90	89¾	90
5	C&O 3½s 96 D	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	102	101⅞	102
1	CB&Q gen 4s 58	75¾	75¾	75¾
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88¼	88¼	88¼
1	Chi I & L 5s 63	73¼	73¼	73¼
23	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
6	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	CM&SP 4½s 89 C	38½	38½	38½
4	CM&SP 4½s 89 E	38½	38¼	38½
2	Chi&NW 6½s 36	38¾	38¾	38¾
10	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	29½	29½	29½
38	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1⅝	1½	1⅝
5	Chi & NW 4½s 2037 xin	19	19	19
5	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C xin	19	19	19
44	CRI & P 4½s 52 A	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2	CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
37	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
2	CCC&L 4½s 77	44¾	44	44⅜
4	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	65¼	65¼	65¼
3	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
8	Columbia G 5s 52 May	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Columbia G 5s 1961	92½	92¼	92½
1	Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	111	111
5	Crane 2¼s 50	100	100	100
1	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55¾	55¾	55¾
7	D & R G 4s 36	18¾	18¾	18¾
3	D & R G West 5s 78	16⅜	16½	16¾
6	Del L & W Tun 4½s 61	85½	85½	85½
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109⅜	109½	109¾
5	Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Erie 4½s 2015	49½	49½	49½
44	Fla E Cst 5s 74	15½	15	15
22	Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	95	95	95
2	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
38	Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	39½	39½	39½
27	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	16	15¾	16
15	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101	101	101
24	Ill Cent 4s 55	44¼	44¼	44¼
5	Ill Cen 4½s 66	43	43	43
2	Ill Cen 5s 55	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
8	Ill Cen Cairo 4s 5.	79	79	79
7	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	48¾	48¼	48¼
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¾	43¾	43¾
3	Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	70	70	70
6	Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Interlake Ir cv 4s 47	100¾	100¾	100¾
11	Int Gt Nor aj 6s52	1½	1⅜	1½
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27¼	27¼	27¼
4	Int T&T 5s 55	57¼	57¼	57¼
2	JamesF&Clea 4s 59	45¼	45¼	45¼
5	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	50¼	50	50
2	KC-Smouth 3s 50	60½	60½	60½
3	Lac Gas 5s 45	99	99	99
15	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30¾	30½	30½
14	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29	28½	29
2	Leh Val Term 5s 51	56¼	56¼	56¼
1	Marion StShov 6s 37st	98½	98½	98½
1	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2	Midland RRNJ 5s 40	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
1	M&P&SSM cn 4s 38	13¼	13¼	13¼
5	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35½	35	35
5	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18	18	18
2	M-K-T 4½s 78	31¼	31¼	31¼
2	M-K-T 4s 62 B	29¾	29¾	29¾
2	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
16	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	30¾	30¾	30¾
18	Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	14¾	30¾	30¾
10	Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	30½	30½	30½
10	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	30¾	30¾	30¾
32	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30¾	30½	30¾
1	Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	30¼	30¼	30¼
6	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3	3	3
6	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104	104	104
11	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	35¾	35¾	35¾
1	NashCha&StL 4s 78	64¾	64¾	64¾
1	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:30
21	Nat Distill 3½s 49	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛
5	N Eng RR 4s 45	61¼	61¼	61¼
2	New Eng T&T 5s 52	118⅞	118¾	118¾
3	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	50	50	50
1	NO Tex&M 5½s 54 ct	46	46	46
11	NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	48	48	48
7	NYC rfg 5s 2013	50½	50⅛	50½
13	NYC 4½s 2013 A	45½	45½	45½
2	NYC cn 4s 98	47½	47½	47½
1	NYC&HR 3½s 97	69	69	69
1	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
2	NY Lack&W 4½s 73	57¾	57¾	57¾
19	NY NHH & H cv 6s 48	42¾	42½	42¾
20	NY NH & H 4½s 67	40¼	40⅛	40¼
8	NY NH & H 4s 56	34½	34½	34½
3	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6	6	6
1	NY S&W rfg 5s 37	31¾	31¾	31¾
1	NY Tel 3¼s 67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6	6	6
13	Norf Sou cv 5s 2014	27½	27	27
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48	48	48
3	Nor Pac 6s 2047	62⅞	62⅛	62⅞
1	Nor Pac 4s 97	72	72	72
4	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
8	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
28	Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7	Pen Co 4s 63	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105½	105½	105½
1	Pen RR gen 5s 68	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101	101	101
4	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96½	96	96
4	Pen RR 4s 48	110	110	110
8	Pere Marq 4½s 80	59¾	59¾	59¾
1	Pere Marq 4s 56	60¼	60¼	60¼
3	PhilBal&W 4½s 77C	110	110	110
7	Phila Co 4 s 61	97¾	97¼	97¾
5	Philip Morris 3s '62	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Philippine Ry 4s 37	2¼	2¼	2¼
3	Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	58	58	58
7	Porto Gen E 4½s 60	85¼	85¼	85¼
1	Pub Serv E&G 3s 72	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	Readg 4½s 97 A	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
2	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	76	76	76
27	Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	22	21¾	21¾
16	St L S F 5s 50 B	16	16	16
75	St L S F 4½s 78	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1	St L S F 4½s 78 ct st	15½	15½	15½
23	St L S F 4s 50 A	14¾	14½	14¾
9	St L SW 1st 4s 89	78¼	78¼	78¼
15	StP&KC ShL4½s41	9½	9½	9½
33	Seab A L cn 6s 45	9¼	9¼	9¼
5	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8½	8½	8½
1	Simmons cv 4s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
14	Sou Pac 4½s 68	51½	51½	51½
23	Sou Pac 4½s 81	51¼	51	51¼
2	So Pac 4½s 69	51¾	51½	51¾
10	So Pac rfg 4s 55	66½	66⅜	66½
12	So Pac cll 4s 49	60¼	60	60¼
8	So Pac 3¾s 46	87¾	87¾	87¾
5	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53½	53⅜	53½
4	So Pac SFTer 4s 50	84	84	84
25	South Ry cn 5s 94	91	90¾	91
2	South Ry gen 4s 56	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	South Ry Mem 5s 96	79½	79½	79½
5	Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Texark&FtSm5½s '50	86½	86½	86½
1	Tex Corp 3s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	62¾	62¾	62¾
3	Third Ave aj 5s '60	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
3	Third Ave 4s '60	54½	54½	54½
10	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	109½	109½	109½
5	Unit Drug 5s '53	95¾	95¾	95¾
5	U S Steel 1.95s '48	101¼	101¼	101¼
18	US Steel 2.25s 51	101	101	101
1	US Steel 2.60s 54	101	101	101
9	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108	107¾	107¾
4	Wabash 4½s 81	31¾	31¾	31¾
11

Petrillo Rejects Davis Plea; Record Manufacturing Stops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—With the rejection by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, of the request by Elmer Davis, Office of War Information Director, that he cancel his ban on the manufacture of recordings, the music record industry for radio and juke boxes halted at midnight last night.

Reports from Washington indicated that the Department of Justice would file a court action in Chicago to enjoin the union from enforcing the Petrillo order. The action, it was indicated, would be brought under the Sherman Anti-trust Act.

The musicians' union would answer such a suit with a declaration that there was no law on the statute books which requires a man to work against his will.

Mr. Petrillo in his reply to Mr. Davis declared his union would co-operate with the Federal Government and continue to make phonograph records for governmental agenies and for the armed forces of the nation or for the President.

Union's Explanation

Mr. Davis, Mr. Petrillo added, had been "absolutely misinformed throughout" with regard to the dispute, and denied that the musicians' union was working against the best interests of the nation's morale, as the Director of the Office of War Information had charged. He made it clear that his aim was to negotiate a contract with the recording companies that would insure an income for members of his union whose music records were radiocast.

The American Federation of Musicians will not play for the makers of records for juke boxes, the juke box industry being "strictly commercial" and "producing tremendous revenues for all interested parties except musicians," he said.

Mr. Petrillo said his union also was co-operating with the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Justice and all other Government agencies needing the talent of its members.

"We refute any suggestion that we are lacking in patriotism," he said, "we will not permit hypocrisy on the part of the interests who are fighting us to hide behind the American flag . . . ."

In an interview here when he made public his reply to Mr. Davis, Mr. Petrillo stressed that his order applied only to the manufacture of records for radio and other non-profit use, and that it would not interfere with the use of home records.

New Aids for the War Effort Are Sought by Chicago Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Technical development, an important by-product of any gigantic war effort, in this case a planned and deliberate by-product, is already pushing through the maze of organizational activity surrounding that effort here.

New products, new processes, new or better ways of doing things, substitutes, synthetics, inventions, gadgets, ideas—all sought as a means of spurring the war program, are being sifted out and put to use through the Technical Development section of the Chicago Regional Office of the War Production Board.

The section has been in operation only a little over a month. It is one of the most lively, and most accessible spots in the teeming WPB headquarters.

"This is the department where nothing is regarded as impossible," says a notice from the division. They literally mean that. No one who comes to this office with an idea is turned away without an interview.

Man Behind

"This is where we seek the all-important man behind the man behind the gun," the notice says further. "Where ideas, inventions, products or facilities are received, analyzed, classified, evaluated, promptly started on the road to action—action now—and in the manner best suited to the war effort."

True, the office has to put up with lots of "cranks," says young Robert C. Brown, Jr., consulting director, but sometimes even they have useful ideas. And out of the grist comes a good lot of really valuable gadgets and plans and suggestions.

For instance the division has just sent out a circular to manufacturers asking if they can use any of the following: a waterproofing material, effective without critical ingredients; a plastic shop truck wheel; metal working lubricants to save tools, speed production; new concrete hardener with rare properties; chemical cleaner, saves labor, gives brilliant lustre to metal; important substitute for cork and rubber—gaskets, as for Mason jars, closures, as for bottle crowns, stoppers.

There is anything but an air of discouragement about this busy office. It is so busy that you would think they could justifiably brush off anyone suspected of having nothing but a time-taking speech to make. But, no. Everyone has his say.

"Let us separate the wheat from the chaff," the breezy division announcement says further. "Your effort will be most assuredly patriotic."

Not Gadget Catchall

Still it's not just a gadget catchall, as is indicated by the examples of the "wheat" already separated from the chaff. Behind the effort is not only the WPB and the Government, but practically all of the important engineering organizations in the country, some 20 of them, including the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society for Metals, Western Society of Engineers, American Society of Tool Engineers, and such others as the Chicago Society for Measurement and Control.

Mr. Brown before coming to this job was Chairman of the Associated Defense Committee. He is aided by L. L. Henkel and A. J. Klapperich.

The division is a three-way liaison between industry and government and individual inventors or idea men. It has three primary purposes, to receive: (1) technical problems that are impeding production or upon which technical consultation could help; (2) technical developments, suggestions, or ideas which may be of aid to our war effort; (3) suggestions and ideas bearing on substitute materials.

It is obvious that some of the developments, inventions, improvements and ideas growing out of this activity will be of more than immediate war production value. Permanent advancements, which might otherwise never have crystallized, or which might have been indefinitely delayed, are certain to come from this work, engineers declare.

Saboteur Ruling Applauded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Wholehearted approval of the ruling by the United States Supreme Court in the case of the eight saboteurs was voiced by leading lawyers here today. The decision caused no surprise, however, constitutional lawyers holding it was wholly consonant with the very best legal procedure.

Frederic R. Coudert, President of the American Society of International Law, voiced the consensus in these quarters when he said that he had no doubt of the complete soundness of the Court's decision.

"The case was entirely different from that of ex parte Milligan arising after our Civil War and under entirely different circumstances," Mr. Coudert said, recalling the defense counsel's reference to the Milligan case. "Counsel for the prisoners relied on some general statement in that case which probably went too far.

"I am glad as a lawyer that the Supreme Court has clarified the situation. More important, however, is the fact that in such a time as this our great Supreme Court should convene in recess to hear the pleas of enemies who would have destroyed the very sources of our production and very life.

"It is a splendid example of the reign of law among a civilized people and contrasts well with the scientific barbarism of the Nazi Government, which would have shot such people within 24 hours."

New York Council on Safety Lists Rules of Conduct for 1,850 'Nellies'

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—New Yorkers, blinking their eyes as the war puts more and more horses on the streets, learned yesterday that there are rules for driving Dobbin safely—just like automobiles.

Noting that two milk companies now have 1,850 horse-drawn wagons in service, the Greater New York Safety Council published a new safety code with these cautions:

Don't just say "giddap." "Giddap, Nellie," is better. Otherwise the horse might start on any prankster's "Giddap."

Take a serene attitude toward impatient motorists. Don't let their honks disturb you or the horse.

Never stand directly behind a horse. They kick.

Plan for watering on your route. There aren't many troughs left in big cities.

Be sure your brakes are in good condition in case "Whoa" doesn't work.

30,000 Fatalities Among Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—We may or may not have been startled at the disclosure that United States war casualties since Pearl Harbor have totaled 44,143. But there is something to think about in the fact, just announced by the National Safety Council, that during that same period casualties to American war workers totaled 2,530,000. Of these 30,000 were fatalities, the rest mishaps.

The total American losses since Pearl Harbor, involving plain citizens as well as war workers, is 60,000 killed and approximately 5,500,000 wounded. Among these, of course, were many skilled workers and key men in the nation's war program.

The Council has under way a vigorous campaign to encourage greater precaution in industrial operations. They insist that casualties on the home front are preventable, and are in vain as far as being sacrifices for the national cause.

Arnold Asks Bill to Check Patent Abuse

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Thurman Arnold offered senators yesterday a draft of legislation to curb "illegitimate" use of patents, declaring that "no privilege has ever been subjected to such abuse by great corporate rackets as the patent privilege."

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of antitrust investigations told the Senate Patents Committee his bill had a twofold purpose—"to put a real penalty on the abuse of the patent privilege to violate the very purpose for which it was created, and to take away from an illegal combination the weapons which enabled them to build up and maintain that combination against independent enterprise."

"Briefly," he said, "the bill provides as follows:

"First, no infringement action can proceed without having a copy of the pleadings served upon the Attorney General who has the right to intervene.

"Second, any use of a patent, including any unreasonable failure or refusal to grant licenses thereunder, which has the effect of unreasonably limiting the supply of any article moving in interstate commerce is declared to be illegal, and a judgment or conviction that a patent has been so used renders the patent null and void.

"Third, the criminal penalty for such misuse of a patent is made inapplicable where prior full disclosure has been made to the Attorney General.

"Fourth, all patent assignments and licenses must be in writing with a copy filed with the Attorney General."

U. S. Ammunition Plan in Effect

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—A new move to decentralize direction of the manufacture of ammunition and other ordnance material for the Army was announced by the War Department.

Effective today, a field director of ammunition plants will be located at St. Louis, Mo. Directors will be appointed in other important production centers.

Nearly 70 officers and 150 civilians will be transferred from headquarters of the chief of ordnance to Philadelphia in moving to that city the production section of the small arms branch, and the gage facilities section.

Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., chief of ordnance, said the two sections transferred would serve as sub-offices.

"In this manner the administration of ammunition production will be carried directly to the manufacturing plants," he said. "Manufacturing of ammunition is a big business, and we are going to run the ammunition factories just like one big company."

General Campbell said transferring the sections to Philadelphia was expected to speed up the inspection and acceptance of weapons.

New York Stores Many State Autos

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—Thirty-three per cent, or 963, of the 2,925 State-operated automobiles and trucks go into storage today "for the duration' in a drastic move to conserve gasoline and rubber for the nation's war effort.

Another step will be taken Dec. 1 when 514 more State motor vehicles will be placed in storage for the winter.

"Since America entered the war the use of State cars and trucks has been cut about one half," John T. Gibbs, Deputy Public Service Commissioner, said. "Taking the vehicles off the highways will effect maximum tire and gasoline savings."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AGENTS WANTED

AMERICA'S VICTORY 50 FOR $1. CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME FREE SAMPLES, 20 Designs, Exclusive $1. box 21 folders on approval. Good Profits. Costs 50c. Personal Business Line, Sunshine Art, Dept. 39, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational Personal Christmas Cards from 50 for $1.00 up. Stationery. Also magnificent 21 Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. L-24, New York.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Up to 100% profit. Big selection assortments, Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 44, Rochester, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—For sale, modern cleaning and dyeing plant; established over 25 years; doing good business; present owner retiring. Box X-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 333 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

FURS

SILVER FOXES Magnificent pair of gen. Silver Fox Scarfs ($150 Value) Bargain at $75 FAIR. Shipped on approval anywhere. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Catalogue Free.

GENEALOGY

Let me prove YOUR ANCESTRY
Florence MacLea Zerbe, Genealogist
9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

SUSAN C. TUFTS, experienced genealogist, record searcher and tracer of lost heirs. 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED executive with sales ability, unusual opportunity with San Francisco progressive firm; give age, experience and 3 references. Wholesale Manager, 1081 Mission St., San Francisco.

ROOMS AND BOARD

HUNTER HOUSE—Garden, sun porch, badminton, ping pong; food that pleases. 687 So. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles. FE. 3388.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-1 alc.-2-3 Rms. Large reception halls; elevator, restricted tenancy; $38-$75. Supt. KEN. 8219, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 4 Rooms, Wood Fireplaces; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $65. Call GILES, KIR. 2345.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

YOUNG lady desires to find and share 2-3-rm. furnished apartment in Brookline, Mass., or vicinity, with lady 20 to 40 years; refs. exchanged. Contact ASP. 5041 immediately.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 82nd, 2 E. (5th Ave.-Metrop. Museum)—Unusually large 2 rooms, remodeled; high ceilings, fireplaces, 5 closets, complete kitchenette, lift, maid service, gas, elec., linen, completely furn., $135; also unfurnished, $115; references required. Apply bldg. or Vitagliane, 129 East 55th.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Modern 7-rm. apts., large reception hall; coal heat; rear porches; low rental to desirable tenants. Asp. 2980.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

WILLOUGHBY LAKE—Pine, quiet housekeeping cottages, $16 to $25 weekly; private beach, beautiful location; Christian management. Harriet Myers, Orleans, Vt., R. D. 2.

COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop at entrance; entertainment and recreation provided; protected private beach, gardens; golf within walking distance; riding horses; individual instruction in art; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC. East Brewster, Mass.

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I. Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; beautiful country; swimming pool, private beach, 30-acre farm; home-cooked meals; ballroom, recreation rooms; golf course near by; 58 miles from New York via L. I. R. R.; low week-end rates. Write or telephone for reservations.

HOMES TO SHARE

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.—Accepting few guests for study and rest; rural, secluded; over one acre of ground. Write Box D-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention; meals optional. MRS. MARY G. MARTIN, 141 N. W. 26th Ave.; phone 4-1882.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long 1090

HOUSES FOR SALE

MELROSE HIGHLANDS, MASS.—2-family house, 5 rooms downstairs, 7 upstairs; 2-car garage; 12,000 ft. of land; no brokers. Call Melrose 3892-M.

WEST ROXBURY, Mass.—Comfortable 7-rm. house, restricted neighborhood, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, playrooms, automatic heat; 5 min. to everything. Reasonable. Tel. Ken. 0689.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 0865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

PAYING GUESTS

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST wishes to share her summer camp on beautiful Massachusetts lake with girls of any age over twenty-one. Box A-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHESLEY FARM LODGE, P. O. Dover, N. H. Phone 1697-13. Beautiful scenery, quiet, bathing, sand beach; fishing, boating; on a hill off the U. S. 4 highway; modern home.

CRAIGMOUNT-in-the-CATSKILLS—For rest and study, Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

CROSSVUE, Overlooking Lake Winnipesaukee, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire—Quiet place to rest and relax; refined clientele. Write Box 426, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire.

SUMMER RESIDENCE CLUB, private estate; swimming, tennis, boating, art, music; students $100 monthly, adults from $20 weekly, swimming and tennis available. Daycroft, Stamford, Conn.

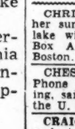
REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE
Boys' Summer Camp and Farm located at Unity, Maine, on railroad. Sixty-five acres of land. Pine and birch grove bordering on lake. 14 buildings, tents, boats, canoes, sailboats, saddles, bridles, archery and riflery equipment, electric lights, running water, 2 electric pumps, septic tanks and flush toilets, tennis courts, hotel electric refrigeration, well-equipped kitchen and dining room, beds, mattresses, station wagon, pianos, desks and miscellaneous equipment. Price $60,000. Address inquiries to Box E-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR those who want and appreciate something really different in a new home with large plots, splendid landscaping, careful restrictions, good neighbors, excellent transportation facilities and can pay $60-$70 months at the small down payment—be sure to visit Windsor Park in Waltham—only five remaining unsold. Appointment any day or evening. Until you have learned a shorter way take Main St. from Watertown Square to Barbara Road (2nd St. on right past Howard Johnson's) to end of Barbara Road where Windsor Park begins.
BROWN & BENSON
Call Waltham 4900 (Mass.)

HUDSON VALLEY HOMESTEAD
Owner who loved all growing things developed this 44-acre farm, located 6 miles south of Kingston on 9W, 40 acres of orchards, vineyards, etc. Effectively planned for present and future. 4 acres woodland. Modern 8-room house, guest house, barns, spacious well kept lawns and gardens. A blending of the old and new, original and practical. Stocked and equipped. Competent help. A place where an income is derived while at play. Price $16,000. Terms.
Estate of J. Marsh Pennington,
Ulster Park, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
689 Mass. Ave. GILES Cambridge, Kir. 2345 Mass.



RENTALS SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 1237 Beacon St., Brookline. Asp. 1304

WESTON, MASS.—Lovely 6-room Garrison Colonial, artistically decorated, screened porch, game room, 2-car heated garage; nearly 2 acres wooded land adjoining Weston Golf Club. Shown Sunday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. 152 Newton Street. No broker. Call Wal. 2696.

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

SUMMER HOMES

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE—Shore cottage, 4 bedrooms, 1½ baths, extra maid's room, toilet, 9 beds, studio livingroom; modern conveniences. Telephone. Supplies delivered. Reduced rent August and Sept.—$350. Garage, rowboat. Write Studio, Governor's Estates, Weirs, N. H.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Attractive rooms, meals optional. Shown by appointment. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Kenmore 1574.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROOM, board, young man in or near Harrison, N. J., with Christian Scientists. Box X-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Local Classified
United States and Canada (Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTA, GA.—Comfortable, attractive double or single rooms, adjacent bath; close to bus, car line and 10 St. bus; center; reasonable. 160 13th N. W. Ja. 1774.

BELMONT, MASS.—Large cor. room, 3 mins. to car line; garage space; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. Call Bel. 2990-W.

BOSTON, 95 Gainsboro St.—Low rates for comfortable rooms; innerspring mattresses, showers; transients preferred. Mrs. Cosman, Ken. 1022.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, near The Mother Church; reasonable prices. COM. 9151. 187 Huntington Ave., S-8. E. PRENTICE.

BOSTON, 88 Gainsboro St.—Quiet, comfortable rooms, near The Christian Science Mother Church; free parking. Miss Cottle. Com. 4263.

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 4, 2nd floor; rooms with twin beds, running water; quiet. MRS. R. PENDEXTER. Com. 8291.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Two pleasant front rooms available; one second floor, one top floor. Mrs. Burwood. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Apt. 6—Lovely furnished room for Army, Navy or business people. Call COM. 9219.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Large comfortable room, near transportation, meals if desired. Business persons. 82 Homer St., Las. 5673.

N. Y. C. Cor. 70th St., Lexington Ave.—Beautiful corner room (connecting smaller room, if desired); private bath; business woman. Telephone evenings, RH. 4-1527.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (8F)—Delightful outside, redecorated, airy, adjoining bath; elevator; transients; near church; reasonable. EN. 2-9461.

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.—2 large, attractive rooms on bathroom floor; suitable for business couples; single house; American family; near all car lines. SOM. 0863.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

HILL REGISTRY FOR NURSES (AGENCY) We furnish trained or practical nurses, serving by hour, day, week. 605 West 113th St., N. Y. C. Phone UN. 4-9136.

ART GALLERY

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St., Boston, near North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

FOOD PRODUCTS

TAKE HOME A CHINESE DINNER
Chop Suey, Chow Mein put up to order. BOWL OF RICE. 175 Mass. Ave., Boston

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ABOUT HALF PRICE
Pepperell and Cast Iron product sheets, all sizes, slightly irregular, $1.09 each. Hemmed or hemstitched pillow cases, slightly irregular, 23c each. Gordon silk full-fashioned hose, chiffon, irregular, 49c per pair. 6 pairs to box. Mail orders filled. Money refunded.
THE ECONOMY
50-92-94 Broad St., Marlboro, Mass. Tel. 1999
Established 1902

NEW FILMO 70DA, Cooke, 1.8 lens, filters, sunshade, $195—cash. Winchester 2648-W (Mass.).

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FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired, Remodeled and Stored
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS.
12 West Street, Boston. Han. 6971

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Gammell's Garage, 1030 Main St. Tel. 52
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline Pontiac Cars

HAIRDRESSING

WIGS, Toupees, Transformations, Curls, Hair Goods of all descriptions. Made by ROMAN, Permanents, Feather Cuts and our famous Aroma Oil Shampoo, 565 Boylston St., Boston (Copley Square). COM. 8146.

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

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ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

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WE BUY Sell and Exchange Cameras and Lenses
MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED
RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield St., Boston

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 6786

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

HELP WANTED—MEN

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON
Several openings for technical and administrative executives; works managers, factory managers, superintendents, production managers, metallurgists, industrial engineers, comptrollers, chief accountants and auditors. Salaries up to $15,000 a year.

RADIO ENGINEERS
for work as laboratory technicians; designers; research men and production men; degree not nec.; could use good "hams" or amateur builders; 85c to $1.25 hour plus overtime.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS
Degree men for local and out-of-town firms. Pay up to $400 month; excellent positions.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
Practical machine men, salary to $400 month, local and out of town; will pay moving exp.

OTHER ENGINEERS
Chemical, know plant and apparatus design; electrical, on power plant, sub-station distribution; structural, steel and concrete; pay up to $4800 yr., local and out of town.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET BOSTON, MASS.
Write or Call Immediately

WANTED—JOB PRESSMAN who has worked on Craftsman, Miehle Vertical, Kelly and Miller Simplex, Automatic Feeders. Personnel Dept., 1 Norway St., Boston.

WOOL BUSINESS—Wanted, young man 16-17 years old, to grow up in a wool business working 100% on Government business. Wanted, clean-cut, ambitious boy, preferably one who has to help support his family. Great opportunity for ambitious boy who really wants to learn a most interesting business. Box A-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON
Sec. to supervise sales dept.....$25 and up
Typist-flurer, knowl. steno., E. Boston, $25
College grad., major math or phys., to train in methods engineering .....$150 a month

BALTIMORE, Md.—Beautician, exp., all round operator; good salary, day off each week. Elinor Beauty Shoppe, 4710 Gwynn Oak Ave.

MISS PARKER'S BUSINESS SERVICE
9 Park St., Boston
Secy., coll. bkgd., chem. or tech. $25-$30.
Secy., vic. Bel—Lex., cap. supervise details, $25+; Secy., coll. bkgd., educational, $20-$22.
2 Bkpr.-Stenogs., $25; 3 coll. grads. (1) physics major, (1) food analysis, (1) math.

WOMAN CHEMIST
Master's degree, major in bio-chemistry and biology; local; $2400 year. PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 State St., Boston.

Local Classified
United States and Canada (Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED chauffeur by the day or hour. 224 Marlborough St., Boston. Telephone Com. 8531.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COMPANION to lady, or take charge of motherless home; educational background and highest refs.; Christian Scientist. Write Box Z-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN wishes position as companion (Christian Scientists), assist with light housekeeping. Write Box T-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN, 20 years' experience selling industrial and automotive oils, and bulk plant manager, wants position in Florida, prefer west coast; now employed. P. J. TILLMAN, 1817 E. Marion St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN—A. B., Public School teaching experience, desires business position. Write Box M-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St. Walker Bldg., Boston. Han. 3171
Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

UNIFORMS

NURSES' AND MAIDS' UNIFORMS
JOSEPHINE FOLEY
59 Temple Place, Boston, 9th Floor LIB 2378

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed.
E. B. Horn Co., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1839

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
Also Pasteurized and Raw Milk
PHONE 3-6227

White Dairy Co. Since 1912
Dial 4-3359

621 SO. 27TH STREET

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality
1909 2ND AVE. N.

MOBILE

PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM CORP.
H. D. TODD
Distributors
Foot of South Carolina
Phone Dex 5840

DELCHAMPS STORES
MOBILE, ALA.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
PENSACOLA, FLA.

DEX. VICTORY CLEANING CO. INC. DEX.
2 9 4 2
Clean as a Breath of Spring
1204 SPRINGHILL AVE.

Belmont 2215 Exchange Store
Cheerful Credit 411 Dauphin St.

HOFFMAN
Furniture Company
Mobile, Ala.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON INC
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

SERVICE HARDWARE COMPANY
Household Hardware
Builders' Supplies
854 Government St. Belmont 2604
Mobile, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4400, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____ year or_____months, beginning with the current issue.

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STREET and NUMBER_____

CITY and STATE_____

MC-3

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

Smart Apparel
For Daytime and Evening
Coral Gables Dress Shop
Open All Summer
2004 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

La Salle
CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
2329 Le Jeune Road Tel. 4-9717
We Call for and Deliver

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

FORT MYERS

FAILING'S
The Home of Good Shoes
1113 First Street
Specials in closeout shoes for month of August. Save on shoes and buy Defense Stamps.

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1400 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

Shop and Save at
B&B Super Market
Fancy Groceries — Western Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
JACKSON STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. P. CROMWELL
220 W. Forsyth Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

MIAMI

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

COLLINS GROCERY, Inc.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

BERT'S
GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

New Work Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

SHULL FURNITURE CO.
"Shopping ends at Shull's"
Furnishers of Light Distinctive Florida Interiors
1030 S. W. 8th St. Phone 2-1109

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 2-4949

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

INSIST ON "HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-1000
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4081

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2686

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 3-2149

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1088 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Up-to-Date WATCHES—CLOCKS JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-3828

TROPICAL BEAUTY SALON
Mrs. Jeck
3460 Main Highway
Coconut Grove Ph. 4-5606

GULF PRODUCTS GULF TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN RES'L ROOMS
MIAMI, FLA.

Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
5807 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors
Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS RO

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE

Everything for the Table

Orange Avenue and Livingston

AMERICAN LAUNDRY

Orlando, Fla.

21 N. Parramore

Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in

OLEANDER ICE CREAM

Retail Stores in

Lakeland

Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg

383 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE

HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.

Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil

Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries

PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

Deal with Downs

DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.

DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS

380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DRY CLEANERS

Roger's

1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

"ACKERMAN'S"

NEWS STAND

"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"

We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.

325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

Southern Dairies Sealtest

Howard's Ice Cream Parlor

141 Third Street North Phone 6591

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-833, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM

PHONE M-1254 939 8TH AVE.

MARY FRANSEN

Agency

Vogue Cleaners & Laundry

416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY

Complete Dairy Service

FOREMOST ICE CREAM

PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED

Furniture for any Home

Two Great Stores

Lafayette 1102-1106

at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry

1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

WEST PALM BEACH

HOLSUM BAKERY

417 Okeechobee Road

Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.

PHONE 3851-2

Watches, Diamonds Silverware

KRAUSS, *Jewelers*

321 Clematis Street,

West Palm Beach, Florida

WE INVITE YOU

To See the Ingenious Use of Plastics in the

NORGE REFRIGERATORS

Limited Number on Hand

Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.

207 CLEMATIS STREET

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Milk—Cream—Ice Cream

West Palm Beach

GLIDDEN PAINTS

"Everywhere on Everything"

JAP-A-LAC Headquarters

The Glidden Paint Store

400 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION

Tires, Batteries, Lubrication

Cities Service Gas and Oil

Groceries, Accessories

L. R. JAQUISH

507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR

Millinery—Accessories

J. P. ALLEN & CO.

Atlanta, Ga.

Tipp's Country Studio HATS

Individually Designed

TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor

REMODELING

401 Norris Building Main 3229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES

Junior Department

Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**

24 Cain Street, N. E.

Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE

517 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.

The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators

Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

"We Top 'em all"

Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.

141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING

PHONE WALNUT 5738

JOHN H. HARLAND CO.

OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE

HOWARD PATTILLO

Insurance Agency

Since 1866 *Insurance Only*

FIRE—AUTOMOBILE

BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS

Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

JELLICO COAL COMPANY

CALL

MAIN 4100

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN

FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME

Installations from $1399 up

CABLE PIANO COMPANY

235 Peachtree Street

ATLANTA KEY SHOP

Eleven A Forsyth Street

Keys—Name Plates—Saws

Cutlery—Door Checks

THOMPSON-BOLAND-LEE

Exclusive Women's Shoes

Palter Flershaim Pallizia Urbanite

Matrix Collegebred Paradise Vitality

201 PEACHTREE N. E.

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.

Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant

1302 17th Street

PHONE 326

MACON

It costs less to furnish your home at

STERCHI'S

Cherry at Broadway

Blum's INDIVIDUAL AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY Laundry

"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"

Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Jimmie Perkins FLORIST

134 COTTON AVE., PHONE 6192

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.

PHONE 8161

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes

Art Craft Hosiery

Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.

INCORPORATED

Ice and Coal

Cold Storage for Perishables

24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1890

SUNTONE CLEANING

We Specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs

DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore

DAIRY FARMS

for Forty Years

"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"

Telephone 5-2153

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Cazton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

Berne—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld—Home-like family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

GENEVA

THE MISSES LONG, 6 Rue St. Victor (Tranchées) receive paying guests in nice cheerful home. Every comfort. Well situated.

LUGANO, HOTEL VIKTORIA on the lake, Pension terms from frs. 11.50. Branch House: Hotel Suvretta Arosa. C. Janett, Propr.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

MERCERIE

M. LUSCHER-GLOOR

Large Assortment in Silk and Woollen Materials

GRABEN 28

WATCHES

for Sports—Business—Dress

E. SCHÖNI, Aarau

7 Vordere Vorstadt.

BASEL

LYDIA SCHÄRZ

Corsetière

Barfüsserplatz 21

Tel. 4.64.48

RENAUD A.G.

Comestibles

Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770

(Provisions)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gerber — Schönthal

Dyers and Cleaners

Kleiderfärberei und Chemische Reinigungsanstalt

Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37 Fraiestrasse 55 Kyffigässchen 3 Tel. 2.25.97

E. FRIEDEN

Bahnhofplatz 7

WOOD-CARVINGS

CUCKOO CLOCKS

IVORY CARVINGS

Leder Artikel

Bijouterie

SILKS VELVETS

NECKTIES

STOCKINGS

Seiden Jucker Bundesplatz, Bern

A. RIS-EGGER

KOHLENHANDELS

A. G.

Marktgasse 40

Telephon 2 14 55

Fuel

R. SCHOLL

Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant

Kaffeewirtschaft

Spitalgasse 22

Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03

(TEA ROOM)

Let the Advertiser Know

that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

MERCURE

The Shop for Quality

CHOCOLATES

BISCUITS

FANCY GROCERIES

CANNED GOODS

QUICK LUNCHES daheim

Jeder sein eigner Koch. Die Dahein Pfännli stellt der Gast zusammen

Alkoholfreies Restaurant Zeughausgasse, Berne

Gerstle Bio E.-G.

BERN Marktgasse 4

Tel. 23.313

Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet

Spezialität Prothos

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN

Installation and Sale of

Electric Requisites

Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

GAFFNER & CIE.

Spitalgasse 23

FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS

Charcuterie fine

Flowershop

MINA LERGIER

Ryffligässchen 3 Tel. 23.405

BIEL

K. Tschäppät

Haushalt und Küchenartikel

Household and Kitchen Articles

MODES ANNELISE

51, Centralplatz 1st Floor

Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

BONNETERIE

E. & M. Tanner

se recommande HOSIERY

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturdays and Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANK

Société de

BANQUE SUISSE

2, rue de la Confédération

All banking transactions under best conditions

"BALLY"

High Class Footwear

for Men, Women and Children

at

"Rivoli BALLY" 18 Rue du Marché

"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

INTERLAKEN

MÜHLEMANN

Herren und Damen Salon

Jungfraustrasse 28. Tel. 220

(Hairdresser)

Oberländische Produktenverwertung

offeriert:

Früchte—Gemüse—Eier Konserven

Fruit, Vegetables, Eggs, etc.

HERRN. DÜBI

URANIA

LUCERNE

STATIONERY

OCHSNER-GILG

Hertensteinstrasse 34 Tel. 2.15.81

Fountain Pens and Pencils

Bookbinding and Printing

ST. GALL

TEUFEN- DORF

Kt. Appenzell

Angenehmes Heim bietet für kürzere oder längere Dauer

Frau B. WALDBURGER

Schöne Aussicht. Gute Heizung.

Das ganze Jahr offen. Tel. 3.61.73

(Paying Guests received)

ALFRED SCHMID

FOTO LEDERWAREN u. REISEARTIKEL

ST. GALLEN

SPEISERGASSE 11

(LEATHER GOODS)

PAUL TOBLER

Marktgasse 18

Non-Alcoholic Drinks

Mineral Water Syrups

ZURICH

L. Kulli

Beefeldstrasse 15 Tel. 4.64.15

HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL

Household Goods

RATHAUS DROGERIE

Dr. Kunzmann

Marktgasse 4 Zürich 1 Tel. 2.36.37

The house which deserves your confidence. Try it, please!

Union of South Africa

ZURICH (Continued)

JELMOLI Zurich Switzerland

GENERAL STORES

Aks for full illustrated catalogue

Ladies' Ready Made Garments

Underwear Hosiery

Dress Goods

Silk

Meller

Limmatquai 106 Zurich

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.

Ladies' Outfitters

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR

76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

CHAMES & NELSONS CONSOLIDATED

(Pty.) Ltd.

Associated with

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES

GROCERS 95 PLEIN STREET

Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moores, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.

Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers

Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road

Telephone 2-5164

CAPE TOWN—Rondebosch

LADIES' HAIR STYLIST

Isobel

BEAUTY SPECIALIST

Late of London and Johannesburg

STATION ROAD RONDEBOSCH

Telephone 6-6359

DURBAN

FURNITURE

of every description to BUY OR SELL

at

BROWN'S SALE ROOMS [PTY.] LTD.

Sworn Appraisers and Estate Agents

243, Pine St. (Opposite Old Market)

Phone 24410

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY Limited

NATAL

1 and 2, Anglo-African House Smith Street DURBAN

All Classes of Insurance Transacted

Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

BABY LINEN SPECIALISTS

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R	I	O		A	L	A
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	P	I	A	N	O	
B	E	A	K	E	R	S

3

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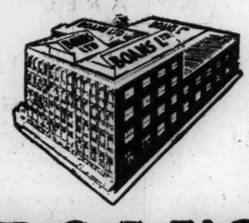

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

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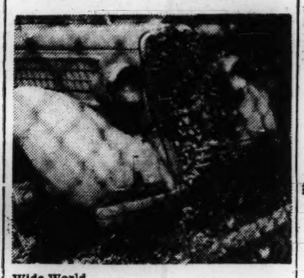


Wide World

The following have been selected as the ten best captions sent in for the picture published on July 18:

"A Bumper Crop"
W. R. C. Dameron, Radford, Va.; Hazel Webb Donaldson, San Francisco; Kathleen Starnes, Lake Bluff, Ill.; Burton M. Travis, Forestville, Calif.; Elizabeth Geiger, Hartford.

"The New Ford Plant"
Ben Jaffe, Los Angeles.

"Vine-clad Till Victory"
Iva Dittmar, Lafayette, Ind.

"There Is a Destiny which Shapes Our Ends"
Mrs. G. W. Nellis, West Roxbury, Mass.

"Nature Triumphs Over the Machine"
Rev. Albert E. Tink, Burlington, Wis.

"A Rolling Stone Gathers No Moss"
Jane B. Allen, Longmeadow, Mass.; Esther O. Dienstbier, St. Louis.

"How Green Is My Auto"
Edna Sobron, New York.

"All Dressed Up And No Place to Go"
Florence R. Lewis, Rockford, Ill.

"Gone But Not Forgotten"
Minnie Bornemann, St. Louis; Regina H. Daniels, Philadelphia; Mary R. Shepard, Worcester, Mass.; Leita W. Reeve, Kenwood, N. Y.

"End of the Trail"
Amelia Hodgdon, Coral Gables, Fla.; Florence R. Lewis, Rockford, Ill.

School Under Canvas

Airplane groundmen and mechanics at one school are learning their lessons in a huge circus tent, equipped with bleacher seats, public address system, and a lecture platform in the main ring.

A Verse for Today . . .

And the LORD looked upon him, and said, Go in this thy might, . . . and surely I will be with thee.—JUDGES 6:14, 16

Daily Quotation

The true sage is not one who sees, but he who, seeing the farthest, has the deepest love for mankind. He who sees without loving is only straining his eyes in the dark.—MAETERLINCK

Hobby Nobbing

By Irving Bacchus

Constructing models is an interesting, if complicated, hobby. Kenneth Beggs of Brainerd, Minnesota, adds the difficult to the tedious by building miniature cabins, bridges, boats, windmills and other articles in bottles!

Placing intricate scenes and objects into bottles is the pastime of Kenneth Beggs, Brainerd, Minn.

This unique diversion calls for hours of poking bits of material into bottlenecks and painstaking construction—yet a handful of hobbyists think it lots of fun.

Some observers have opined that the curios are prepared (1) by building the models and "blowing the glass around" (2) or by removing the jug bottom and replacing it after the models are inserted. The poke-and-glue method is authentic, however, even if some of the beautiful results do appear impossible.

"My models are built by preparing and placing one piece at a time," hobbyist Beggs explains. "As the parts are inserted they are glued."

One of the Minnesotan's favorite creations is a stone building complete with landscaping. More than 3500 pieces went into the structure in addition to two months of hobbying. Cellophane was used for windows, pasteboard bits serve as shingles, and actual construction materials were used for the building. The fence has a swinging gate and the cabin windows have lace curtains! Some of Beggs' tiny cabins, surrounded by white fence and gay flowers, appear as though they were being observed on some distant hillside through a field glass.

Surprising though it may be, Beggs' only tools in this work are a pair of long pliers and varied lengths of hay wire. Gallon jugs are favorite sizes with the hobbyist but he is now working on a model which will occupy a 15-gallon container. His smallest creation is a saw buck, log and axe in a three-inch bottle.

A favorite joke is dapped at this fascinating pastime concerns the woman in the curio shop who became interested in a ship-in-a-jug.

"I'll buy the bottle," she told the proprietor, "if you'll remove the ship."

Brevities

Detroit News: It appears we shall have to wait till after the war for big things in television, which is to be radio's rotogravure section.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Summer is that season of the year when a housewife can put anything on a lettuce leaf and call it a special salad.

Crossword Quiz

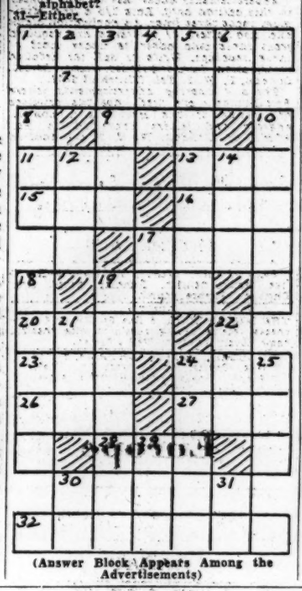
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

Across

1—What animal washes its food before eating it?
7—What poet wrote "Those Evening Bells"?
9—What is a tooth projecting from surface of a wheel?
11—What is capital of United States of Brazil?
13—City of Tuscumbia is in what State of United States (abbr.)?
15—What is the candlenut tree?
16—And not.
17—Who was a Babylonian god of wind and storm?
19—Harvey Birch is what in Cooper's novel?
20—Chantilly was famous for its what?
23—Epoch.
24—What river of United States is southernmost of the great tributaries of the Mississippi River?
26—Distant.
27—Herd's-grass is grown for what?
28—What Hawaiian food is made of ground root of the taro?
30—What musical instrument would have a wrest plank?
32—What vessels are used by chemists?

Down

2—Exist.
3—Chocolate deprived of a portion of its fat and pulverized is what?
4—Cry of doves.
5—What is fine thin muslin having a permanent stiff finish?
6—What is a violent whirlwind off the Faroe Islands?
8—What is a plural of "os"?
10—Who is co-starred with Stan Laurel in motion picture comedies?
12—Mischievous child.
14—What is a river of northern Chile?
17—To mimic.
18—What is past tense of "cleave"?
19—Who is chief of police in opera "La Tosca"?
21—What is a genus of macaws?
22—What is a grassy field or plain?
24—Falls of Schaffhausen are formed by what river?
25—Color.
29—Bark of what tree is used in tanning?
30—What is 11th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
31—Either.



(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"You cleared 14 feet that time, Shipley, but we'll have to disqualify you—you didn't use a pole."

Party Fun

Remember These?

1. Why is a ship the most polite thing in the world?
2. What is it that you can't hold for ten minutes though it is as light as a feather?
3. Why can't a fisherman be generous?
4. What grows bigger the more you contract it?
5. Why do architects make excellent actors?
6. Why should soldiers be rather tired on the first of April?
7. Why is there never such a thing as one whole day?
8. Why were Bulwer-Lytton and Dickens the most industrious of novelists?
9. What is it that occurs twice in a moment, once in a minute, and never in a thousand years?

Answers

1. Because she always advances with a bow.
2. Your breath.
3. Because his business makes him sel-fish.
4. Debt.
5. Because they are good at drawing houses.
6. Because they have just had a March of thirty-one days.
7. Because every day begins by breaking.
8. Because Bulwer-Lytton wrote "Night and Morning" and Dickens wrote "All the Year Round."
9. The letter M.

Box Office Inhabitant

(Film Daily)
Danville, Ill.

An English sparrow is the mascot of the Virginia Theater here, the bird living in the box office. A small boy exchanged the bird, which was ailing, for a ticket, and the staff nursed it back to health. Now the sparrow won't leave, except for brief flights around the neighborhood.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Visiting Day*

By LE PELLEY

I WAS JUST TALKING TO HYMIE DOBSON. HE WENT TO VISIT THE HERMIT
I DIDN'T THINK THE HERMIT HAD VISITORS
OH, YES... THE HERMIT WAS HAVING A PARTY... THERE WERE A LOT OF PEOPLE!
A PARTY! ?!!
I CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT..!!
OH, HYMIE SAID IT WAS QUITE ALL RIGHT! ALL THE OTHER PEOPLE WERE HERMITS TOO!!!
I GUESS MY IDEAS ABOUT HERMITS ARE OLD-FASHIONED

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Vacations at Home!*

By RODGERS

"Vacation at home," seems to be the style this summer- and it works out all right too. At least Mr. Simpson seems to like it!
CRACK
And the Boss can always find enough boys in the neighborhood for a ball game!
And I know not a single Gloom Chaser is out of town this summer!
GR-R
Rodger
So it's no trouble at all to promote a bone gnawing festival!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Pipe Line Out of a Mole Hill*

By THE HAGERS

Sometime between sunset and dawn A ridge popped up across my lawn.
"Now, Mole," said I, "you promised me That you'd respect my property."
"I'm sorry, Waddles, but your lot," Said Mole, "lies just where it should not
I had to dig beneath your soil To make this new pipe line for oil."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Primaries and the Peace

American soldiers are going by tens of thousands to the ends of the earth to win the war. Will Americans in sufficient number go even as far as the polling booths to win the peace?

The question is raised by the primary returns. The primaries all too often are disclosing either a lack of interest or a tendency to vote on secondary issues.

When the elections are held this November, voters may turn out in force enough to show an awareness of the great dangers and opportunities which confront the American people. The primary vote so far has been on the whole light, however, and the results at variance with a recent Gallup poll showing strong popular support for American participation in international organization.

This is not true of all the primaries. But some of them illustrate what can happen because of obsession with local questions—a characteristic of local political machines—and because of public apathy which turns the primaries over to the professional politicians. Frequently merely a last-minute about-face on foreign policy has kept erstwhile isolationists in the running.

These results are doubtless traceable to two confusing influences. The first is the attempt to restore to popular favor candidates whose entire outlook on world and national affairs was proved faulty by the events of December 7. It is argued that since these candidates today are backing the war effort they should not be held responsible for the harm their influence did in hindering development of a realistic foreign policy while there was still time to avert international disaster.

The second confusing influence is the reluctance of many sincere voters to register as members of a political party. Having had no say in the selection of candidates, these voters often find themselves forced to choose between evils the lesser of which is hard to distinguish.

Mr. Archibald MacLeish, in an address in London, has just contributed to public ability to measure "reformed" candidates. He has pointed out that isolationists are taking a new position which, whatever the name given it, "is isolationism still." Mr. MacLeish declares that "whereas the old isolationism opposed the country's determination to face the war, the new isolationism opposes the country's determination to face the peace."

It is time the people were demanding that those who ask for votes shall state what their position will be when, a United Nations victory achieved, the United States once more possesses the opportunity to take a major share in building a peaceful world society.

This is not to say that crooked politicians should be permitted to array themselves in the sheep's clothing of future peacemakers, or that among the Pre-Pearl Harborites there are no candidates worthy of public confidence. But their professions require a closer analysis than is provided by mere protestations of loyalty to the war effort.

The primary picture is not all dark. Some isolationists have been rejected in these first siftings. What is important for the public to realize, however, is that the trend of political thinking toward a real winning of the war—which must include winning the peace as well—is by no means so definite as the great lessons of our times should have made it.

Juvenile "Harvest Home"

As, with the Nation's wheat harvest finished, thousands of 4-H Club members start their annual camps, many thoughtful persons are inclined to commend the foresight of a Government which encourages this youthful activity. For, as modern wars are waged, every agriculturist is a Cincinnatus, not abandoning his plow, but carrying it into the field with him in order that a Nation, as well as the armed forces defending it, may be fed.

The brief outing is not an inducement for better efforts in the future; it is a reward for work already accomplished. Ever since the closing of the rural schools 4-H-ers have been busy on parental acres, the maturer boys operating tractors and gleaners or helping with the haying, the girls preparing meals for harvest crews. At camp the farm has not been left behind, for the camp programs include helpful talks by agronomic authorities, livestock judging, and canning and terracing demonstrations.

The 4-H Clubs, while vastly concerned with the present, look also to the future, when training imparted under martial conditions shall be utilized to further prosperity in peace.

Well Done, America!

There is basic encouragement in the whole case of the Nazi saboteurs in America. The alert, efficient work of the FBI in apprehending them, the celerity and care with which new machinery was set up and operated to give them a fair trial, and now the prompt, firm action of the Supreme Court—all these testify to the vitality of American democracy. Best of all has been the people's attitude—demanding justice, but without hysteria and with deep trust in their institutions.

Only a people fundamentally sure of itself could so calmly and confidently accord even to enemies in wartime the protection of legal processes, designed to safeguard freedom. Millions of Americans are gratified by the Supreme Court's decision upholding the constitutionality of the President's action in setting up a military commission to try these men. In the famous Civil War case of ex parte Milligan, President Lincoln had to go ahead without the Court's support. This military commission has been a vast improvement too on its only predecessor—the far from judicial body which tried those accused of complicity in Lincoln's assassination.

The Supreme Court decision is really unprecedented—for the Milligan case raised different points—and will be historic. The use of a military commission and the powers exercised in this situation by the Executive could become a peril to civil rights. But they will never do so so long as the American people maintain the alert moderation and the keen sense of liberty under law they have exhibited in this experience.

Conversation by a Map

"It will go hard for the Russians if Stalingrad falls and the Nazis block the Volga," the Strategist-on-the-street remarked.

"Yes, but harder on us," said the General.

"How so? The Russians will lose the food and oil, not us," protested the sidewalk strategist.

"Would you deny that food and oil are weapons today?" demanded the General. "Well, having gained the great new weapons of the Ukraine and the Caucasus, where do you suppose the Germans would turn then?"

"Wherever there is the most booty; that's history."

"Look at the map. What do you see beyond the Caucasus?"

"Iran, Afghanistan, and—the gates of India."

"Precisely. And who knocks at the other gate of India?"

"Japan," confirmed the strategist.

"Look at the map again," proposed the General. "Look at Rommel's threat. What lies beyond Alexandria and Cairo?"

"Suez and an entry to the Indian Ocean."

"That's the simple geography of it, but more than that, you place the Moslem world under the Axis—which is something to ponder—and you give Italy and Germany a land and sea connection with Japan against which you can only raid from remote bases. You give them the raw materials and the plant, you give them the agriculture and the manpower, with which to forge more weapons and more mad ambitions."

"Then, you regard the Caucasus and Egypt as springboards for more aggressions?"

"I do," assented the General, "I feel that loss of the Middle East and the Caucasus would prolong the war several years, perhaps many years, making our task incalculably more costly. Young boys now in school would have no other prospect than to grow up to be soldiers."

"Then, in American interests, every reinforcement given those fronts is as vital as though the enemy were in Seattle, or Boston?"

"That's a blunt way of putting it," observed the General, "but not inaccurate."

If Uncle Sam is really going to requisition his car, says a friend of ours, he hopes it will not be just after he has spent all Saturday afternoon waxing it.

People who are incensed at the sugar rationing would not hurt the situation by sweetening their disposition.

Our Readers Say—

Paducah's "Naith"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is a true story, and a very unusual case.

Nathan Bennett, a Negro, 68 years old, known as "Naith" in his home town of Paducah, Kentucky, is a rare combination of the practical and theoretical, being a carpenter and musician. He and his mule-drawn wagon are a familiar sight about the streets. By securing odd jobs of carpentry and giving a few music lessons he has made a living for himself and wife through the years.

During the flood of 1937, Naith was forced to leave his home and was a refugee in a public school building. Each day he caught a boat ride back home, where he fed the mule, high and dry on a coal pile. Soon the rising tide prevented these trips. When the waters went down, the mule was not to be found, and the beloved piano was a total loss. But Naith had the courage to make a fresh start, and by hard work secured another mule and is now saving for a new piano.

One day the writer, a musician, saw "Uncle Naith" standing quietly outside her studio listening to the music. His much-patched clothes showed that "hard times had come a-knocking at his door." He handed her a dozen cards on which were original musical exercises, mostly in minor keys, with thorough-bass markings familiar to students of musical theory. Some of the exercises were headed: "Modulation by means of augmented sixths," "Introducing the Chord of the 9th," "Introducing the German 6 Chord and French 6 Chord."

In appearance Naith did not suggest love for the theoretical, so questioning revealed that when well past middle life he became "curious to know how chords are formed." This led him to send for a textbook on harmony. After each day's work he studied this book far into the night by lamplight. In time he acquired a knowledge of musical theory and understood triads, chords, inversion, progression, resolution, transposition, etc., in harmony. Later he learned to play several musical instruments and eventually assembled a band of Negro boys.

Naith loves his Bible and "thanks the Lord" for all his talent.

Paducah, Ky. (Miss) MARY SCOTT

Music From a Teacher's Viewpoint

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May we have some more articles like the one, "More Good Music in These War Days," which appeared on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor. The definition of music as the "Language of Spirit" should be universally understood.

You gave us two fine ideas to work out—one regarding organization; the other referring to the need for a survey of the music situation.

At the present moment, many of our best musicians are without employment, due to the mechanical devices which have thrown whole orchestras out of work, while the stepped-up school programs, which allow no time for music study after sixth grade, have made the teachers' problem difficult. Discontinuation of WPA music projects has resulted in difficulties for many.

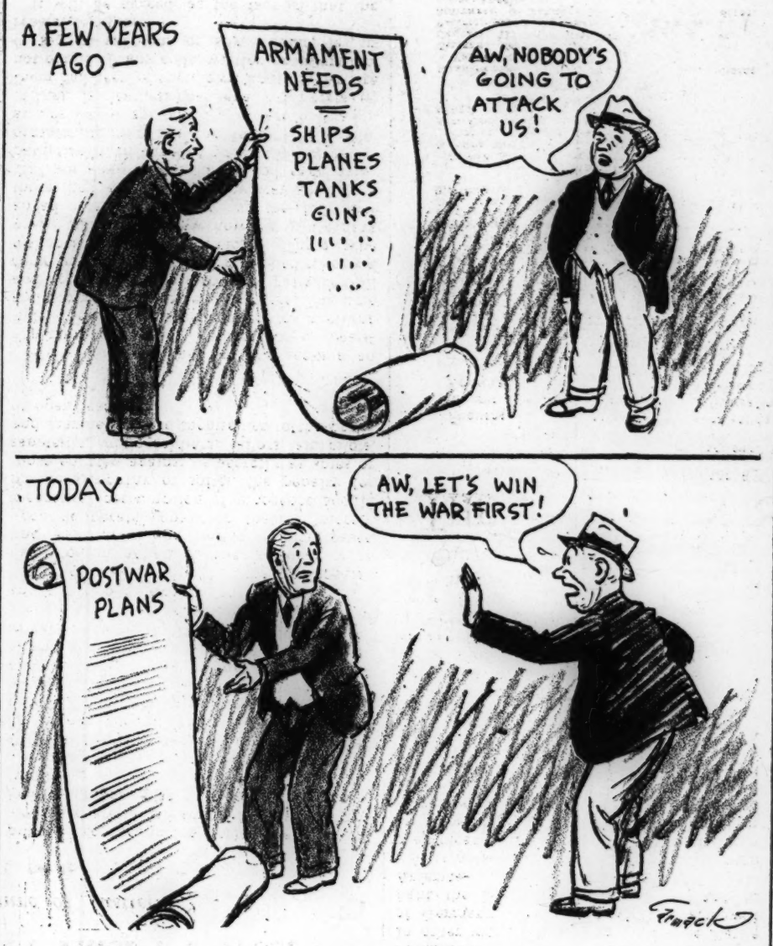
In regard to organization, it seems to me that something could be worked out, if handled wisely and intelligently, that would be to the advantage of the nursery age, the 'teen age, and the older musicians who, after all, are the real backbone of the musical culture of the nation.

If some steps are not taken soon we may have to depend on recordings for most of our music in the future. The younger generation has had for some years little leisure to devote to music study. Let us awake and begin to think, right now! HARRIETT C. OSTERHOUT

Albany, N. Y.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Same Fellow?



The Bookshelf

Alarm Bell for America

THE COMING BATTLE OF GERMANY, by William B. Ziff (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce. $2.50), is an alarm bell, in a chorus of alarm bells that a number of writers have recently set ringing. Its thesis is that America is in a very critical situation, from which it can save itself only by the bold use of an overwhelming air force.

The author says at the beginning of his book, "We are engaging in this war without the slightest realization of its true meaning, of the vast cunning, the cold fury, and the enormous armaments pitted against us."

He speaks of the coming Battle of America or the coming Battle of Germany and says, "Either would be the crucial battle of 5,000 years of written history. If we fight the Battle of Germany now the Battle of America will never be."

The purpose of the book is to get us to fight the Battle of Germany. How are we to do it? By air attacks. Mr. Ziff says, "Under conditions such as those which face the United States today, it (the airplane) is the sole instrument of power, the only instrument that can have any major effect in any decisive theater of operation."

Both of these are sweeping statements and are not free from some exaggeration, but they may be essentially true. As one watches Americans enjoy themselves, spend money, pursue partisan politics, wrangle over wages or profits or farm prices and vociferously demand beefsteak, oil, sugar and other normal commodities, one can hardly believe that many of them have a clear realization of what defeat in this war would mean.

Mr. Ziff writes: "(If defeated) our nation will cease to exist; its books will be burned, its scholars and savants wiped out, its possessions expropriated, its men physically enslaved." That terrible picture is not inaccurate.

Also, as a means to prevent defeat, the extreme need of a terrifically powerful air force is no longer in doubt. Any military offensive certainly requires overwhelming air power. "The Coming Battle of Germany" is devoted to proving that. The author tells of the astonishing advance in the range and efficacy of air power, shows in vivid descriptions what it has already accomplished, points out that it is master over sea power and attempts to show how Germany may be crushed by air assaults.

This part of the book is by no means in the realm of fantasy. On the basis of what airplanes have already done, Mr. Ziff shows how a sufficient number of them rightly used could dislocate Germany's transportation system, destroy its factories, prevent an adequate distribution of food and separate its armies from supplies. He makes it plain that Germany is especially vulnerable to such attacks.

He also points out that if we don't start such warfare against Germany, the Axis will inaugurate that kind of campaign against us. In other words, if we don't fight the Battle of Germany over Germany, the Nazis will fight the Battle of America over and in America.

It is no secret that Mr. Ziff has long been prejudiced in favor of air power, but he is an expert of high rank and his opinions carry weight. A popular clamor for planes and especially for planes alone might do as much harm as good, but if the Nation's sentiment reached a height where the Nation were willing to forgo most comforts for the all-out production of planes and other essential war implements, that would be a long step forward.

The political aspects of this book and its pages on the foreign situation are practically all borrowed and have very little firsthand value. But the tocsin which Mr. Ziff rings concerning air power should certainly be heard.

R. H. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

The True Measure of Justice

By Frank L. Perrin

Seldom, if ever, in the opinion of laymen and lawyers, commoners and masters of jurisprudence, has justice been so generously tempered with forbearance, if not with mercy, as within the week just passed. In what land other than one grounded upon the tenets of democratic faith and practices could designing enemy saboteurs, their guilt apparently admitted, have appealed, upon any ground or any pretext, to the wisdom and forbearance of a civil court of law? In no country where right and justice are feared, or where the "rule of reason" may indeed supersede and nullify the strict rule of imposed law, would the door be opened, unprotestingly and all but invitingly, to the unworthy suppliants for mercy.

For what purpose, and to what lengths, it may be inquired, should a people, a nation, an institution, professing the fundamentals of democratic faith and committed to democratic practices, expound, exemplify, and seek to apply them in circumstances such as those so clearly avoidable? It is not urged to turn the other cheek to discover how hard the offending enemy can strike. We may, if in doubt, try the experiment to learn whether or not he will strike again. But of this there is no doubt.

* * *

With that respect for the law and the courts inherent in all respecters of justice, human or divine, thinking and loyal Americans who entertain no illusions as to the seriousness of the conflict in which we are now engaged will inquire why the already slow progress of a military court should be further impeded while the competence or jurisdictional authority of that tribunal is being attacked by subterfuges and in the hope of compelling further delay.

In any one of the enemy countries, it is agreed by those who challenge the wisdom of the civil court's intervention, the circumstantially convicted spies, if American or British subjects, would have been summarily dealt with at sunrise on the day following arrest. We may, indeed, have taken upon ourselves, along with our enlightened allies, the responsibility of teaching the fundamentals of democracy and justice to the unregenerate and underprivileged. But that school is in recess, or on vacation, while the effort is being made to administer an equally important lesson in deportment. The disciplinary exercises in the world's metaphorical woodshed are in full swing. Sympathetic onlookers might wisely refrain from interfering.

It might properly be insisted that the institutions, the machinery, of an established democracy should function free from imposed friction within or interference from without. Constitutional and statutory grants and inhibitions are, in the United States, established and codified. Even emergencies seldom serve to justify a radical or sympathetically dictated departure from precedent and accepted or established practice.

The decision reached in the proceedings instituted in behalf of enemy aliens is in line with prevailing public opinion based upon deliberate conviction that no merely theoretical presumption of innocence should invoke sympathy or soften the penalty for those enlisted against us secretly as spies or saboteurs, while soldiers, sailors, air pilots, and marines expose themselves to the perils of open warfare.

* * *

We are not, at the moment, seeking an opportunity to teach, by precept or beatitude, the lesson of democracy to unwilling and unreceptive peoples anywhere. The time and occasion for the display of patience will come when the penalty for disobedience and dishonesty has been exacted. Those who would lighten the blow now, or in the days ahead, are not ignorant of the fact that those they would destroy by war are aware that we always deal justly and even sympathetically in time of peace. We have no occasion to convince the leaders of enemy armies whose ships and spies are overtaken in their lawlessness that what has overtaken them has been of their own inviting. We are not bound by any code, written or unwritten, to say to saboteur or spy, "Come, let us reason together."

It will be agreed, as the fact is, that the presumption of jurisdiction and regularity adheres in the creation and procedure of military tribunals in time of war. The only intervening power is that possessed and seldom exercised by the Chief Executive of the particular country or nation. It is quite probable that now, and in the future, the peoples of every democracy will prefer to abide by this reasonable rule of conduct and procedure.

The Wide Horizon

Cuba Has Its Own Rationing

By Randall Gould

HAVANA

Only an hour and a half by airplane from restaurants frugally rationing out their sugar to customers, I have been watching diners here with a fascination born of awe at realizing that there really is plenty of sugar—if we could only get it.

With a rumored 25,000,000 bags of sugar now on hand awaiting shipment to the American market, Cuba's lavishness is understandable. So is the preoccupation of press and public with regard to every rumor of new means of beating the U-boats. United States plans for building several hundred wooden sailing ships are enthusiastically applauded, and in cafés men learnedly discuss just how small a boat must be to make it not worth torpedoing—100 tons or less, it is suggested—while enough such craft might move a lot of sugar. Articles in the American newspapers tending to discourage sugar as a major article of diet are subject to angry attack in the Havana Spanish-language press.

* * *

Cuba has some rationing of her own to think about, however—primarily based on petroleum products but (in the case of Havana especially) finding one major reaction in the field of electricity. Some places have hydro-electric plants, but Havana depends on oil; hence a new "power rationing order" in parallel to a rather mild gasoline rationing expected to become more drastic.

According to the power rationing scheme, street lighting must be cut 50 per cent, hospitals, restaurants, etc., 40 per cent, buildings and hotels, including boarding houses, 50 per cent, all "luxury services" 75 per cent, while for various other categories there are complicated further restrictions. All lights are prohibited on residential porches, terraces, and gardens, while all homes using more than 10 kilowatts per month must reduce 33 per cent; likewise, use of current in homes for lighting purposes is authorized only between 8 and 11 p. m., except in cases of special urgency. Government services and offices must cut consumption 30 per cent.

Shows in the category of public entertainment must reduce the length of performances, starting later and finishing by 11 p. m. Commercial broadcasting stations must reduce their hours to a maximum of fourteen, with the exception of Government radio stations.

Finally and almost most crushing of all, air-cooling, ventilation and refrigeration systems must reduce their current consumption 50 per cent. Old-fashioned airy construction suddenly jumps back to popularity.

In the matter of gasoline rationing the Cubans have had only a taste of what may be ahead. A plan was adopted for rationing in accordance with the size of cars—three gallons of fuel every two days for a big car, two gallons for a medium car, one gallon for a small car. But accounts were kept on a charge system and if one had a gasoline-selling friend, evasion was easy by paying cash. Now there is talk of halting all pleasure driving.

Tire recapping is still available and the general situation of rubber seems not so bad as in the United States.

* * *

The workers of Cuba have a good many things to be restive over, it would appear. For example, the street cleaners of Havana have just applied to President Batista to make good on his May Day promise that they would be given a minimum wage of $45 a month. Prices have been soaring—one unofficial estimate says about 70 per cent within the past year—and this is causing all sorts of inflationary disturbances.

Labor is agitating against off-season pay cuts in the sugar industry, while there is trouble over a tendency to load exports at ports where labor is not paid bonuses.

Every mailed article has to bear, additional to its regular postage, a special half-cent V-marked "Victoria" stamp.

Perhaps the oddest source of current agitation is over a quaint custom of sex discrimination among the conductors and drivers of Havana's busses and streetcars. To keep to schedules, and perhaps just to make life a bit easier for themselves, the drivers neglect to stop for male passengers. If they see a man waiting they merely slow down a little, and when a man wants to get off it is the habit of the conductor to jangle his signal-bell only once which produces little or no result, but for a woman he halts the vehicle by ringing three times. However, Havana's trouble is less than that of Santiago de Cuba where shortage of about everything needed to make streetcars run is threatening a total stoppage of service.

Cuba has no need of air-bombs to realize that there's a war on.

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